je Mining Ionmal,

RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

10. 1392.—Vol. XXXII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)
Coorts transacts business, in the way of FURCHASE or SALE, in every descriptereds, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the post a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and statrice given as the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required.
ANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one

n.

insus as BUYER or SELLER in Mount Pleasant, Central Minera, Tolvadsti, Marke Valley, East Wheal Grylls, South Phosnix, Wheal Grenville, and
was. SELLER of 15 Wheal Sicily, at £3 net.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 14s.; 10 Bottle Hill, 6s.;
stell Hall, £4½; 50 Cornubia (25s. paid), 15s.; 5 Caradon Consols, £11; 15 Drake
off Hall, £4½; 50 Cornubia (25s. paid), 15s.; 5 Caradon Consols, £11; 15 Drake
off Hall, £4½; 50 Cornubia (25s. paid), 15s.; 5 Caradon Consols, £11; 15 Drake
off 1s. 6d.; 10 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 20 East Jane, £2½; 20 East Devon, 30s.; 20 East
below, £50 Furse Hill Wood, 10s. 6d.; 50 Great Retailack, 14s.; 10 Hingston Down,
on Kally Bray, 10s.; 50 Lady Bertha, 14s.; 10 Ladcott, £5%; 20 Moyle, 20s.;
the Valley, £10½; 50 North Mallenbeagle (17s. 6d. paid), 18s. 6d.; 20 North
£4½; 50 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 3s.; 5 North Treskerby, £25; 5 Old Tolgus,
off classes 15s; 20 Redmoor, 5s.; 1 Rosewarne United, £23; 20 Sonth Caradon
Hooper; 15 Trumpet United, 11s.; 20 Tolvadden, £4½; 10 West Condurrow,
West Caradon, £25; 30 West South Caradon, 16s.; 5 West Struy Park, £3½;
Wet Beam, 5s. 9d.
And is a BUYER of North Phoenix shares, at £5 per share.

OCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, MGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C. LWAT, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, CSHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER description of SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD small rate of commission, or at nett prices.

The messages to buy or sell Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks slip standad to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settleswift advice as to purchases or sales.

Serenteen years' experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).

Bankers: Union Bank of London. Bankers: Union Bank of London.
yinfarmation can be obtained, on personal application or by letter, as to purchases
so mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
the does proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining
sq. Perra Warsov is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to
hich at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of

cially inspected—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has

FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of red Consols, 5s. 6d. 30 Hings. Down, £2 1s 3d 5 milack. 5 Herodsfoot, £3734. 20

QUARRIES.

\$10][L.] .. 1¼.. 1 10 0.. 1¼.. 1 4 10 0.. 2¼.. 1 2 0 0.. 1¼.. 1 2 0 0.. 1¼..

LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has POR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

20 Cannois, 5s. 63. 64 Herodofoot, £374. 25 Terloweth, 128. 64. 26 Tincroft, £11 128. 64. 26 T

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It factuating.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

and reliable information given, either by post or interview, for £1 is., and for all orders 1½ per cent.

References if required.

CHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER to Radruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all

HN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OR GE R I C E, S H A R E B R O K E R,
No. 1, FINOR LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

LL Business done at close prices, nett or commission.

LL Business in East Care and the commission of the commission

LIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING BROKER,
29, AUSTINFEIARS, LONDON, E.C.*

29, AUSTINFRIARS, IONDON, E.C.

GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL

GEORGE BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR
nex prices for worth Minera, 18s.; 10 Old Tolgus United, £3½; 50 Wheal

800, 5s. 104.; 50 Central Minera; 70 Great Treveddoe, 16s.; 20 Scottish

800, 5s. 104.; 50 Central Minera; 70 Great Treveddoe, 16s.; 20 Scottish

8.514,; 10 East Carm Brea, £12%; 25 Sithney and Carnmeal, £2½; 150

15 Sithney and Carnmeal, £2½; 150 Great

15 Dala Scott, £135½; 2 South Frances; 50 North Downs; 5 Great

15 Dala Scott, £135½; 2 South Frances; 50 North Downs; 5 Great

15 Dala Scott, £15; 60 Great Martha, L5s. 6d.; 20

16 Create, £2; 1 Deron Great Consols; 5 Billins, £17½; 10 Tincroft, 15 Batt Cardon, £35%; 10 Great Martha, £25; 50 Great

15 Dala Cardon, £35%; 10 Great Consols; 5 Billins, £17½; 80 Sigford Consols, 15 Batt Cardon, £35%; 10 Great Consols; 5 Billins, £17½; 10 Great Consols, 15 Batt Cardon, £35%; 10 Great Consols; 5 Billins, £17½; 10 Great Consols, 15 Batt Cardon, £35%; 10 Great Cardon, £35%;

SH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING IRES BOUGHT AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26, AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND SOLD by MESSERS. AND SOLD by MESSERS. FULLER AND SOLD by MESSERS. The STATE BY MESSERS. THE BY MESSERS BY M

TMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO. STOCK. SHARE, AND SPARGO. STOCK. SHARE INVESTMENTS, Which should be consulted by leaf the or receipt of six stamps.

G E O R G E M O O R E, In any business that GROROE MOORS is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS, VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD LYL STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

COmmission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on cess sums.

M. R. E.D.WARD. COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadneedie-street, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

FOR SALE, at nett prices—
20 East Carn Brea, £13.
20 North Downs, £14.
25 Tolvadden, £44.
28 Wheal Norris, £2.
26 New S. Caradon, 9s. 6d.
30 North Laxey, 10s.
75 Wheal Hope, 7s. 6d.
27 East Seton, 7s.
38 Redmoor, 7s.
40 West So. Caradon, 15s.
40 West So. Caradon, 15s.
40 West So. Caradon, 15s.
41 Treloweth, 11s.
42 Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.
43 Herward United.
44 Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Cara Brea, &c., are all eound investments and good to buy. Billins, at £17, are safe for a great rise. Since I directed notice to East Cara Brea as likely to have a rise of 100 per cent., shares have risen 40 per cent., and I confidently look forward for the fulfilment of my views before the close of the year. East Cara Brea is undoubtedly the prize of 1862, as much as East Caradon proved the prize of 1861. Upwards of £5000 worth of copper ore is being discovered monthly in excess of that taken away: shares ought to be bought immediately: 100 shares for sale at market price, or any number bought at a small marginal difference.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, BILLINS, and EAST CARN BREA

MR. BATTERS is a BUYER of ONE HUNDRED EAST CARN BREA SHARES at £13, or a SELLER at £13¼, and strongly recommends immediate purchases.

R. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HUME'S "CIRCULAR" for April contains SPECIAL
INFORMATION and REPORTS on UNY, EAST CARN BREA, EAST CARADON, GREAT FORTUNE. TOLVADDEN, &c.
FOR SALE:—
20 Rosewall Hill, £37%.
10 Seton, £140.
20 Rotallack, 13s. 6d.
3 Caradon Consols, £12.
40 United, 15s.
Bankers: Lendon Joint-Stock Bank.
Offices, 74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

M. R. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2. ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EX-CHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C. SHARES FOR SALE, nett:—

SHARES FOR SALE, net: —
10 East Carn Bree, £123, 15 East Carndon, £381/4. 5 Stray Park, £33, 20 So. Car. Hooper, 16s. 20 East Seton, 6s. 20 Charlotte, \$s. 6d. 20 Rosewall Hill, £34/4. 20 Tol vadden, £4 Is. 3d. 20 Charlotte, \$s. 6d. 20 Rosewall Hill, £34/4. 30 Unity, 12s. 6d. 20 Whoat Uny, £75/4. 4 Great Fortune, £41/4. 20 North Crofty, £23/4. April 25, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Mr. GOMPERS is a BUYER of—
20 E. Carm Brea, £13. 50 East Russell, £3. 50 North Downs, £4½.
20 East Caradon, £39. 50 North Robert, 17s, 6d. 20 Wheal Edward, 26s.

20 East Caradon, £39. 50 North Robert, 17s. 6d. 20 Whoai Edward, 2t And is a SELLER of— 20 Tolvadden. 50 Sortridge. 20 Whoai Edward, 2t Caranting. 1½ percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY,
BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.
SHARES FOR SALE:— 20 Sithney and Caramael.
10 Uny, £7 13s. 9d.
1 West Caradon, £14.
20 Tolvadden, £4\frac{1}{6}.
10 East Damsel, 15s.
10 East Cara Broa. £13.
10 East Wheal Grylls.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, HOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C., Has selected dividend and progressive mines that he can recommend for investments, or for a speedy rise in price. Particulars may be had on application.

Mr. Beazley confines himself strictly to commission business.

Inspection by agents, of the highest respectability, ensured. Telegrams and orders to buy or sell punctually attended to.

Inspection by agents, of the highest respectability, ensured.

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MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION. MR. T. P. THOMAS'S NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES will be HELD at Garraway's, on THURSDAY, the 15th of May. Persons desirous of offering shares for sale must give notice of same to the auctioneer, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C., on or before the 8th of May.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—The following Mines are most strongly recommended for immediate investment, as large dividends must result therefrom, and, consequently, a great rise in the price of shares, and those who will not embark in such properties had better keep out and shun mining enterprise altogether:—Wheal Stein, £137\(\frac{1}{2}\). (Clifford Amair, £327\(\frac{1}{2}\). South Tolgus, £55.

West Caradon, £75.

West Caradon, £75.

Hubert Barnes Rye, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange.

April 25, 1862.

H. H. HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1½ per cont.

Mr. Birdder is a Buyer of 500 Wheal Harriett, at market prices.

Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

H A R E S W A West Caradon, £32½.

Wheai Seton, £135. Clifford Amaig., £30. West Caradon, £32½.

South Toigus, £50.

Twenty years' experience in Cornwall and London.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Hubert Bannes Rye, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange. MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a post-

And is a BUYER of— 300 Bedford Consols. 100 Ginagow Caradon, £2% 300 Wheal Edward, 28s, 10 Wheai Grylls, £33, 20 North Phonix, £5, 100 Bronfloyd. April 26, 1862.

5 West Caradon, £32. 100 East Russell, £3, 100 East Jane, £2. 10 Wheal Seton, £134½. 10 West Tolgus, £32. 20 South Phenix, £2½. Blankers: Bank of London

MR. T. ROSEWARNE has REMOVED from 75 to 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE—
Alderiey Edge, £55.
Bodford United, £5.
East Caru Bres, £12%.
East Carudon, £33%.
East Carudon, £33%.
Caradon Hooper, 19s.
Drake Walls, 24s.
Kelly Bray, 9s.
North Treskerby, £23%.
North Treskerby, £23%.
North Roskear, £22%.
Great Fortune, £25%.
Great Fortune, £25%.
Great Fortune, £25%.
Tolvadden, £4%.
West Condurrow, £43%.
West Condurrow, £43%.
West Condurrow, £43%.
West Condurrow, £43%. 8 Kity (Lelant), £10½.
200 North Downs, £4.
2 East Pool, £250.
1 Devon Consols, £415.
50 Great S. Tolgus, £3½.
2 West Sharp Tor.
200 Sortridgs, 7s.

JOSEPH T. PHILLIPS, MINE AGENT, GUNNIS LAKE, TAVISTOCK, OFFERS HIS GERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTUS STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

M ESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and
MINING BROKERS, 45. CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission
only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and
progressive mines.

progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

OHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CO., ASSAY OFFICES AND LABORATORY, COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA, UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANUERS.

Mr. Thomas Penrose basayer, Mr. Thomas Price chemist.
All communications and parcels to be addressed to Messrs. Richardson and Co., as above.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS SHARES FOR SALE,

FOR SALE:—50 Moyle; 100 West Par, 2s. 3d.; 1 West Basset, £13; 10 Par Consols, £5½; 15 Charlotte United, 6s. 3d.; 10 Treloweth, 10s. 6d.; 2 South Basset, £11, each nett.—Apply to J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, Old Broad-st., E.C.

FOR SALE:—15 West Condurrow, £5 16a. 3d.; 3 West Caradon, £33\%; 10 Tolvadden, £43s, 9d.; 1 Minera, £180; 5 East Cara Brea, £13 1s, 3d.; 10 North Downs, £4\%; 5 East Growille, 31s. 6d.; 5 Marke Valley, £10\%; 2 D. ng Dong, £9\%.—Apply to "H. B.," Post-office, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

BONA FIDE INVESTMENT.—A FEW SHARES FOR D DISPOSAL in a HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and OLD ESTABLISHED PUBLIC COMPANY, paying good and regular dividends, without risk.—Address, "O.D.O.," care of Mr. H. Chapman, Church-street, Hackney, N.E.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSONS HAVING LANDS CONTAINING COPPER DEPOSITS in SANDSTONE, or PERSONS HOLDING GRANTS containing such deposits, by applying to Mr. N. Ennon, Mining Journal office, will receive all the information required graits. If he thinks it worth working he will undertake to carry out all or any portion the parties may be inclined to part with. N. ENNOR.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—WANTED, a FEW
SHARES in this MINE. Sollers must state number, and lowest price for
cash.—Address, Mr. Charles Hasleden, 64, Charles-street, City-road, London, N.

WANTED, a HEAD UNDERLOOKER or UNDERVIEWER at a large COLLIERY in LANCASHIRE. Salary, £150. Applications, setting forth qualifications, ags, how and where brought up, where employed, and giving references for character and fitness, to be addressed to "C. K.," Post-office, Manchester.

WANTED, for the BAGTOR MINE, near ASHBURTON, an UNDERGROUND AGENT, well acquainted with tin. He must be an active, persevering man. Also required for the above and other mines, an experienced MINE CLERK. Applicants for the above situations must be prepared with good testimonials as to character.—Apply by letter to Capt. WM. Hoeking, Ashburton, Devon.

WANTED, for the GREAT CAPPAGH MINES, COUNTY CORE, IRELAND, SIXTY PATHOMS of PITWORK, 9 and 10 in., with WORKING BARRELS and PLUNGER HOTTOMS, complete.—Apply to Messrs. Hocking and Sow, engineers, Reducth, Corowail.

PITMAN WANTED, for the GREAT CAPPAGH MINES, COUNTY CORK, IRELAND.—Apply to Hocking and Sor, engineers, Redruth,

WANTED, a good DRAUGHTSMAN in a MINING and CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE. None but parties who are fully qualified need apply.—Applications, stating salary, &c., to be made to Messrs. POTTER and SNAPE, Wrexham.

WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND DRAWING and STAMPING ENGINE, of from 24 to 28 inch cylinder.—Apply by letter, giving every particular as is condition, price, die., to Capt. Ww. Hosking, Ashburtop;

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E. G.



Original Correspondence.

MINERAL OILS, AND THEIR USES.

MINERAL OILS, AND THEIR USES.

Sir,—In last week's Journal I notice a correspondent writing upon this subject uses my name. He says "A sample of the Canadian oil has been forwarded to Dr. Muspratt for analysis, and he finds each 100 parts to yield, upon distillation, of light-coloured naphtha, having a specific gravity of '794, 20 parts; heavy yellow naphtha, with a specific gravity of '837, 50 parts; lubricating oil, rich in paraffine, 22 parts; tar, 5 parts; charcoal, 1 part; and loss, 2 parts=100." Who is your correspondent who avers that I gave the above analysis? I have not the remotest recollection of having received the Canadian sample of oil referred to. I reported upon some rock oil for an eminent Liverpool firm, but no analysis was given with it. Further on your correspondent remarks—"The product which Dr. Muspratt inaccurately describes as light-coloured naphtha is really a similar product to that sold as Benzole." Really I am at a loss to know how that, as an old and established professional, I ever inaccurately described any product; and having worked, in conjunction with my esteemed friend, Dr. Hofmann, as much with Benzole as any of the other chemists of the day, I should at once be able to distinguish that now important and valuable substance from "light-coloured naphtha."

College of Chemistry, Liverpool, Sheridan Muspratt, M.D., And Professor of Chemistry, And Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Ch

SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, M.D., College of Chemistry, Liverpool, April 22.

CAST STEEL FOR GUNS.

Sir.—No practical man who has had opportunities of examining and testing the nature and quality of cast-steel can for a moment doubt that cast-steel alone is the proper material from which cannon ought to be manufactured. Nothing but strong prejudice, backed by stronger private interest in high quarters, could for a moment sanction the adoption of built up wrought-iron and steel guns, and cast-iron cannon, with all their noto-rious imperfections in place of the chean and parkin artillars, which can up wrought-iron and steel guns, and cast-iron cannon, with all their notorious imperfections, in place of the cheap and perfect artillery which can be forged out of cast-steel. Nevertheless, time passes on, and built-up guns and cast-iron cannon divide the attention of Government, and swallow up millions of the national income, whilst the object to be attained remains as distant as ever. Smooth bore cast-steel guns are all that are required unless as merely matters of curiosity, for, except as regards their extraordinary range, the rifled cannon are in all other respects inferior to the smooth bore-guns, whilst to suppose that battles are to be hereafter fought between armies separated by a distance of several miles is simply absurd, and the great length of range is consequently unimportant. Ultimately, no doubt, the smooth bore will be adopted, and cast-steel alone will be the material from which guns hereafter will be forged. The best cast-steel for guns is that which possesses an intermediate quality, neither exhibiting the britteness of cast-iron nor the toughness accompanied with the softness of copper. There should be a sufficient degree of tenacity to render the gun perfectly secure from bursting, and the metal should, at the exhibiting the brittleness of cast-iron nor the toughness accompanied with the softness of copper. There should be a sufficient degree of tenacity to render the gun perfectly secure from bursting, and the metal should, at the same time, be hard enough to ensure that amount of resilient elasticity which alone can ensure the bore of the gun remaining uninjured and unaltered after repeated discharges. The Bessemer metal does not, I think, possess those requisites. It is as tough as copper, but nearly as soft also, and guns made from it would soon stretch and widen in the bore, from the expansive force of the discharge, for they would, in fact, be far softer than wrought-iron of good quality, such, for instance, as the Lowmoor iron. The blooms or ingots of Bessemer steel are also exceedingly hollow and cellular, as the annexed examples will serve to show; and though the hollows or cells are more or less closed up in the forging of the blooms or in or cells are more or less closed up in the forging of the blooms or in-their surfaces do not unite, and they remain as so many imperfection in the forgings produced from these ingots.

Bitto No. 5, 94 12 × 12 × 12 bitto No. 6, 94 12 × 12 × 12

In these examples I give the length and dimensions of each ingot, and its actual weight given, also its proper weight if solid, the difference in these weights indicating the amount of honeycomb or cellular structure in each ingot. It is evident that a gun forged from a similar ingot of steel would necessarily be very unsound, and not at all to be relied upon, even if the extreme softness of the metal itself did not render the gun liable to stretch under the expansive force of the discharge. It does not, therefore, seem at all probable that the Bessemer process is going to supply that quality of cast-steel best adapted for artillery.

W. S. P.

NAVAL WARFARE-ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

Sir.—Since the late naval engagement in the American waters, on this side of the Atlantic we have heard of nothing but "steam-rams" and Capt. Coles's cupola ships; I think a few moments' consideration will fully convince us that both Capt. Coles's ship and the steam-rams will be found as uscless as the old wooden ships for war purposes. But let us take the latter: we will suppose that two steam-rams meet in open sea, both with an equal speed of (say) 14 miles an hour, the question is how would the one be able to catch the other on the broadside, or even to damage the screw, supposing both ships were equally well handled? Why, they may run each other about a month before such an event could take place. No one could suppose the one ship would stand still to receive a blow from the other on its broadside. Again, we read that the Merrimac, as a steam-ram, failed against the sides of the Monitor when she struck the Merrimac, as the ram came off second best, while she inflicted little or no injury on her antagonist: taking all things into consideration, the steam-ram appears a folly. It is all very well to say first disable the enemy's screw, then run into her broadside and sink her, but the amiable Mrs. Glass said "first catch your hare." SIR,-Since the late naval engagement in the American waters, on this

catch your hare."

With regard to Capt. Coles's ship, we will suppose she runs out to sea and meets with an antagonist with only one gun on board, like that of Armstrong's lately tried at Shoeburyness. After firing the first shot she would be nowhere, only a mere floating mass at the mercy of her enemy. Dispensing, then, with the steam-ram and the cupola ship, suppose a compact ship, built sharp at the bows and the same at the stern, with as little broadside as possible consistent with carrying the engines, boiler, and fuel pact snip, built sarp he to bows and the same at the stern, with as little broadside as possible consistent with carrying the engines, boiler, and fuel for seven or eight days, and a complement of 150 men, with an 150-pounder gun at the bow, and another at the stern, when she presents her bow to the enemy there would be but a very small mark for him to fire at; the same with the stern. If a shot struck the sides it would glance off, doing little with the stern. If a shot struck the sides it would gain operation, no capor no injury. When these large guns come into general operation, no capor no injury. Capose his broadside to his enemy in action; his detain will venture to expose his broadside to his enemy in action: his destruction would be certain the moment he did so. It does appear if ships are built on the system here suggested the ne plus ultra of a ship of war will be attained, and nothing could stand before it. With reference to land fortifications: would any iron-plated ship of war venture to run the gauntlet of several batteries armed with these heavy guns to attack either a town or arsenal? I think common sense says—No. The moment the side of the ship is exposed to the battery his case is hopeless—it is These are questions which require the attention of the Government before they expend enormous sums in reconstructing the navy of England.

26, Throgmortan-street. Geo. Shepherd, C.E.

THE ORIGIN OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—I am glad to see that Mr. S. B. Rogers has broached a new theory on coal formation. I admit it is one far more feasible than either the turi bog or tree formation; still there is a something about it that wants explaining. First, as to the ropes that anchored on the masses till gravitation sunk them all in succession over each other,—then, what held on the sandstone, shale, and ironstone, and brought them down on the same spot? By what electric action does Mr. Rogers mean to show the sandstone formed under; he bearing in mind they had to play this game some twenty or fifty times over? If he can show that the sandstone, shale, and ironstone formed under any electric action, and collected from attraction or affinity, I must sak him to show why coals should not be formed under the same law? I see no necessity for Nature to first pass coals through a process of fish and see-weed to form coals after? I think Mr. Rogers will admit sea-weed, fish, and all the things he named, are gathered from the raw materials, and have passed through one, or, for what I know, ten processes, after its first start from nature. I really cannot see why coal should not be formed where it is found, as well as the adjoining rock: I see no necessity for its

first being grown as sea-weeds to ultimately become coals. If Mr. Roger can show that weeds formed each adjoining layer of stone, and what weed can show that weeds formed each adjoining layer of stone, and what weeds they were, and particularly the weeds that formed the layers of iron, and how they managed to place themselves so nicely over each other, he will confer a boon on the public, and a pleasure to me. Hitherto, I can see nothing to convince me that coal, ironstone, shale, and sandstone, did not form, as Mr. Rogers has stated, from electric action and affinity. Where they are now found some of them may not be a thousand years old. More on this subject after I finish my letters on hand. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL AND METALLIC MINING.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL AND METALLIC MINING. Sir,—I have just noticed in the Journal of April 12 a reference to my remarks as to the proportional number of men killed in metalliferous mines to those killed in coal mines, and said to be two to one. The writer now brings in all that some quack may choose to say died from foul air,—what has this to do with accidents, or bad laying out of mines, that cause sudden deaths? If the air is bad, it is to be remedied; if not, we must put up with it. I made the return for Dr. Farr in the year named. The number of men killed is to be ascertained; but to tell what each man died of is a knotty point. Your readers will bear in mind what I have before told them,—that of late years all our most robust Cornishmen have emigrated, leaving only the infirm and old at home to die; and hundreds of them turn farmers, and get ranked under the head of the agricultural class. These remarks are only evasive—put forth to hide facts: the question was, "Which system killed most men?"

NICHOLAS ENNOR.

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE EARTH.

Sir,—Having to leave town almost on the eve of my return from the Highlands of Scotland, I had scarcely a glimpse of last week's Journal; sufficient, however, to see that Mr. Tregay continues most impatient, and not disposed to wait until I have closed my observations on the subject on which I have been writing. I cannot just now defer my business to acknowledge communications from every nuknown frog who may choose to croak, without being able to find a valuable cover: and in passing Mr. Tregay for the present, I may observe that he has not yet got over his Polgooth sections and their parallel lines; they are all wedge plees, and to prove that use is the case, I will meet him on the ground on my next Cornish round, on the condition that if I am wrong I pay his expenses—on the contrary, should I prove him to be in error, he pays mine. With reference to his three cross lodes and the heave of a quartz veln in a winze, he says truly he attempted to prove to much. It is rather singular that in all his practical experience he should be so circumstanced that he is unable to give any other illustrations of the freaks of Nature than this insignificant quartz veln in a winze. He tauntingly refers to my using Prof. Ansted's sections, and not my own. Why I used them as my two-edged weapon he has already been told, and it is somewhat singular he should be so short of material that he is obliged to have recourse to Greenwell's sections (which probably are as erroneous as his own). I before stated there are exceptions to all laws and rules, and I am not bound, neither am I disposed, to accept the sections of any man as correct without casting my eye over the ground, particularly when such sections are contrary to the generally established laws of Nature. In the letters I have published there is sufficient for Mr. Tregay's mediations until I have ended with the Poressionals, when I shall be prepared to meet all comers. In conclusion, I must again say it is unmanly in any would-be-practic

REVIVAL OF GOLD MINING SPECULATIONS IN WALES

REVIVAL OF GOLD MINING SPECULATIONS IN WALES. S1R,—In my letter inserted in the Journal of the 12th instant, I stated that "if the East Clogau sett contains a shoot of gold quartz similar to that found in the Clogau property, it can be proved in a week." I am now able to confirm this opinion by personal examination of the whole district. The back of the bunch in Clogau, exposed on the surface, within narrow limits, contains about 14 czs. of gold per ton, and the bottom in the adit about 1 oz. of gold per ton: 5 cwts. picked out of 17 tons extracted from the bunch (showing specs of gold) produced by means of pestle and mortar machine about 9½ lbs. of gold; but the 16½ tons remaining, which was still necessarily very rich, although not presenting specs of gold to the eye, was thrown into Berdan's grinding pans, and produced scarcely 2 lbs. of gold. The loss of gold and the destruction of quicksiliver in Berdan's grinding pans, if worked at a moderate rate, must be enormous. Indeed, this has been well proved at the gold diggings in California and Australia; consequently they have been condemned long ago, even for the extraction of rough gold from gravel, much less impalpable gold. Had the St. John del Rey and the Marmato auriferous pyrites, of the value of § oz. per ton, been thrown into these pans, I do not believe a new of the gold would be except. ago, even for the extraction of rough gold from gravel, much less impalpable gold. Had the St. John del Rey and the Marmato auriferous pyrites, of the value of \(^2\) oz. per ton, been thrown into these pans, I do not believe any of the gold would be caught. Free grains in the alluvial deposits may be easily caught by means of various machines, but to extract the impalpable gold from pulverised mineral substances is a very different thing. We never see gold in the raw materials we reduce abroad, excepting in specimens; yet, poor as the stuff is, we make a product of 8 dwts. per ton and under to pay profits when the quantity exceeds 1500 tons per month. tons per month.

In the East Clogau prospectus, which was sent to me for my investigation, I find the following remark by Mr. Readwin:—"11 grains of fine gold was obtained from 2 lbs. 13 czs. of quartz." (Not the East Clogau, as the gold quartz has nobyet been found). "By the ordinary process of stamping and washing this gold could not all have been obtained, and, probably, none of it." This is an extraordinary statement to be made in the face of the daily results obtained at Marmato, Morro Velho, and at Clunes, where stamps are employed to extract gold from pyrites, quartz, &c., with great profits, containing on an average by assay not more than 1 oz. of gold per ton, and often much less. Surely such statements, which could not be founded on actual operations and experience, should not be allowed to circulate without some explanation.

If it be said that stamps were formerly tried at Cwmhesian, and failed to produce gold, I should not be surprised at it. Were such mode of proceedings adopted at our profitable gold mines abroad as I have seen at Cwmhesian and Cambrian, and under the control of parties who had never been in a gold establishment, it would naturally end in a failure. Although stamping-mills are by far the best machines for the extraction of gold from poor quarty or any other minerals, yet the mere credition of stamps would stamping-mills are by far the best machines for the extraction of gold from poor quartz or any other minerals, yet the mere erection of stamps would not be sufficient to ensure the production of gold at a profitable rate. The work must be attended to by men accustomed to the business—that is, by those who have been actually employed in the extraction of gold in gold mines. I have not heard that any such persons have ever been engaged at Dolgelly who had been so employed abroad in that business. It is a great mistake to suppose that all persons that are employed in our gold establishments abroad must, as a matter of course, understand how to wash out the gold economically. Even the alluvial gold diggers and washers of California and Australia, with their various appliances, are totally unfit to extract the fine gold from minerals. The mode in which they attempt to do it shows their inexperience. I shall have to enter further into this question, but in the meantime I would recommend, for the sake of the district, and those who invest their capital in the exploration of the auriferous veins at Dolgelly, to exercise very great caution, and not be led away by incorrect and highly embellished statements, and be ine led away by incorrect and highly embellished be ted away by incorrect and highly embellished statements, and be induced to put up worthless machinery again; if they do they will soon come to grief, and disgrace English enterprise. A gentleman told me he had been informed that the secret of extracting invisible gold from quartz was now better understood, and that Berdan's pans had at last succeeded in effecting this grand object. This shows how people are misled by misrepresentation. The fact is, there is more ignorance and presumption displayed now than before, owing to the Clogau bunch. When the Clogau Company dispenses with Bender person and steames and weaking, frames introduced dispenses with Berdan's pans, and stamps, and washing-frames introduced, the product of the small quantity of quartz which is now being extracted from the rich bunch will not only considerably increase at a less cost, but a large amount of poor stuff may then be reduced with profit. The present sarily very high; however, as the stuff is rich enough to it does not signify much. Four of our South American ss per ton is necessarily very nigh; nowever, as the sum is red chough to yi is while it lasts, it does not signify much. Four of our South American old-washers with mere pestles and mortars, without any machinery, and

can give guarantees to that effect. Such men can test the raise of size of the same character at Dolgally as the case of the same character at Dolgally as a constant of the case of the same character at Dolgally as the Character of the case of th spected several trials, as well as the Clogau Mine of this another time.

15, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, W.

P.S.—All the spots in which gold has been found in the role in the are composed of the primary slates, and not sedimentary or foliate rocks. The Lower Silurian is a fossiliterous formation in which has yet been found. I would recommend amateur geologists to subjust in natural sections, and not in theoretical works and ideal illustrations with their observations to be appreciated by practical manufactures of the process of the subjust of the subjust is subjusted to winers.

ARE CORNISH SLATE QUARRIES PROFITABLE:

Knowing the Trewarmet district, and all the more recent slate quary weis ask the promoter of the present Trewarmet Quarry, if he has not alresty see on these properties, for which the shareholders never received any return life. He shows the profits on Welsh slate quarries; but he omits to tall the shows the profits on Welsh slate quarries; but he omits to tall the slate quarry in Cornwall has paid a dividend for the last twenty reas; sat the money subscribed, and spends it upon break waters and other usines with their to been done, not a fraction of their money will be returned to their As to dividends, they are entirely out of the question. His estimates of outstands are identical with those he placed before the public for the last thrity ran. In of 10,000 tons of slate per year exceeds the return of the celebrated helabels in more than all the other quarries in Cornwall have returned in the last in fact, no large mass of good slate rock has hitherto been discovered in any of quarries in Cornwall. How questionable the idea is of boring for slate. We were to bore for 1000 feet they would find slate rock, but how could day in quality? Can any of these clever reporters do so? This is a bold move, and ceed in getting a further 50,0001. In hope they will apply it to a better paper the shareholders have a fair chance.—April 23.

THE ST. JUST UNITED MINES.

THE ST. JUST UNITED MINES.

Sir.,—The great interest excited by the starting of the steam-engine at these on the 16th Inst., induced me to go over from Penzance and witness the cremer, where carried with so much eclat, and gave universal satisfaction to all press. This and respectable attendance on the occasion evinced the interest taken by mery in district at the re-opening of these old mines; a mongst them were the vious of being and learner and son, and Capt. Carthew, for the great energy and taken they have been upon these works, and it must be highly gratifying to the directors all spectors of the company to see the success that has attended their indown, and that time in which these works have been accomplished. This struck me as being end of the greatest praise, and worthy of example, for time in all matters consciers of the company to see the success that has attended their indown, and that time in money. The slow process is an expensive one; it is in a measure alongs as extravagance, and it has been one of the charges brought against public maps as extravagance, and it has been one of the charges brought against public means a board of directors; however, this cannot be chargeable in the present case, after the about a board of directors; however, this cannot be chargeable in the present case, after a beauty of the struck of the carties of the struck of the property. The stamping apparatus, with 30 bears of the struck, with 30 literation of the struck of the property. The stamping apparatus, with 30 bears of the struck of

RE-WORKING THE CATHEDRAL MINE, GWENNAP.

RE-WORKING THE CATHEDRAL MINE, GWENNAP.

Sin,—I see, by the Mining Journal, that a company is about to be formed from working Cathedral Mine, situated in the parish of Gwennap, Cornwall. Haring well in this mine some considerable time, and was one of the hands is temploys them in this mine some considerable time, and was one of the hands last employs them in the mine some considerable terms, and was one of the hands last employs them in the mine of its being wound-up under the management of the last capital was jumings. Deep to remarks that the everyal points then in operation were a lastify me, that after a period of 26 years has passed away those points still result inch mine memory, and a few remarks I may make respecting the mine may be derive in who intend to embark in the undertaking. On the south part of the sett, "isset cailed in the locality St. Genter," an engine-shaft was sunk of make being about 24 fms. below the surface, cross-cuts was driven soul as level, and the addit being about 24 fms. below the surface, cross-cuts was driven soul as level, and the addit being about 24 fms. below the surface, cross-cuts was driven soul as level, and the addit being about 24 fms. below the surface, cross-cut was driven soul asset low which is the bottom of the engline-shaft, a cross-cut was driven soul asset loss where a large promising copper lode was intersected, and a wins sunk on its such does part period of the lode at that point. This lode had very much imprecial sizes of spar, peach, and strong spots of yellow copper ore. There was not mich does in the value of the lode at that point. This lode had very much imprecial sizes of the value of the lode at that point. This lode had very much imprecial sizes of the value of the lode at that point. This lode had very much imprecial sizes of the value of the lode at that point. This lode had very much imprecial sizes of the value of the lode at that point. This lode had very much imprecial sizes of the value of the lode of the point of the best control of the lo

the old workings. This mine held out great promise of becoming productive more especially in the western part.

Unfortunately, the former company expended a great deal in the upper and their funds became exhausted; consequently, they were put under the cossity of winding-up the concern. The mine is situated near the nortal Carmmarth granite hill, and embraces the Old Wheal Dames lodes, which is productive and remunerative at a little distance to the east; and being in imity to several mines of great celebrity, together with the advantages of we already done by the former company, it may be looked upon as a finiteless a laready done by the former company, it may be looked upon as a finiteless at Parys Mine, Bangor, North Wales, April 21.

ROSEWALL HILL MINE, AND Mr. T. TREWEEK, Jos.

Sir.—The letter of Mr. T. Treweeke, Jun., in last week's Journal, is os shquired
not withstanding my repugnance, I must beg a few words in reply. His "impension feel
1" did not wish the whole of the truth "is most strange," if Irea." How quiet his
sibly think that I should employ a man to conceal the truth from me, and billed
syes as to the merits or demerits of any mine? The abundity of the idea, and streknowledge of mining, and what is required to form a correct opinion, as a state
knowledge of mining, and what is required to form a correct opinion, as a state
knowledge of mining, and what is required to form a correct opinion, as a state
knowledge of mining, and that he "did not." dony my agent from inspecting in or set
It never happened," and that he "did not." dony my agent from inspecting in or set
In fact, to be devoid of truth no mention could have been made of any such mention
at all. What are the facts? My agent went, and was denied, "unless he jet some
fidavits to that effect in the "Stannary Cour." to obtain an order for inspects
the Vice-Warden, which proceeding would, of course, not be thought of ing wine
"totally truthless." Any stipulation or prohibition of a shareholder of the state
agent from inspecting, and preventing him from knowing the facts, is in direct goes
agent from inspecting, and preventing him from knowing the facts, is in direct goes
to the fundamental principle of the Cost-book System, which has always he is
motives of the parties most properly questioned.

While I am writing I have received a letter from Mr. J. B. Conison, of Branca,
ing all about their property. If this be prohibited, suspicion is at once arosal, sin
motives of the parties most properly questioned.

While I am writing I have received a letter from Mr. J. B. Conison, of Branca,
ing that an agent of his, a short time since, sent from a long disance expension
in and report of an inspector, from an inspection made for the special and
mine for their special behood, exc ROSEWALL HILL MINE, AND Mr. T. TREWEEKE, JO.

that further reference is not needed.

Without the smallest wish to detract from whatever merits the milk of the same is the same in the same is same in the same is the same is same in the same is the same is same in the same in the same in the same in the same is same in the same

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER, WHEAL GRENVILL

LADY BERTHA, AND CALSTOCK CONSOLS MINE

APRI

THE As the

whate and try will be a subject to the control of t

M, hat still the calls unpaid were 1491. 2s. I come to LADY BERTHA MINE: At mediar hald in October, 1861, a resolution was passed—"That the ahares of all those as you have a compared of the call the ca

A LITTLE ADVICE TO SPECULATORS.

not paid, I say it is a great injustice, and ought to be received.

Let last week's Journal I notice that your correspondent, "O. P. Q.," has consisted advice given in my former letter worth following, particularly as regards the advice given in my former letter worth following, particularly as regards at Unity and Redmoor. My candid opinion is, he will not regret it; and, for his ection, I may state that I have myself purchased largely in both those mines, einvesting in any mine, my advice is to have it inspected by some trastworthy expected to take place in any of levels, to buy before that improvement takes place. Such is the case at present had Unity, for should the lode be discovered rich in the 60 and 85 fm. levels (as getted), a very great rise must necessarily take place, as there will probably be at of rich cory ground in depth to take away, this being a little more than the second of the cory ground in depth to take away, this being a little more than the set of all dividend mines be examined, and, if they are not brought up to a month of the set of all dividend should not be paid whilst the accounts are in such signal that mine, as dividends should not be paid whilst the accounts are in such signal that mine, as dividends should not be paid whilst the accounts are in such signal profits from the agent to examine particularly into the reserved ore ground, that is small dividends may any day cease; also, to ascertain if dividends are principally from some unexpected discovery, which is not likely to last; for insulting the second mine very rich silver ore is discovered, and the dividends are paid spedits from the same, and not from the lead lode, be cautious, as it will vanish just that is small dividends and the profits of the same and mot from the lead lode remains as rich as before, and the has god reserves, it will not then matter about the sliver going off. The accounts have given the same, and not from the lead lode remains as rich as before, and the has god reserves, it will not then matter abou

THE MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

—In reference to the letter in last week's Journal, signed. A Constant Reader, to say that this company have never put forth the statements to which your core destreters, consequently no explanation was necessary, so far as the board was sense. It is true, however, that some samples of ore that were assayed yielded while the statement of the same and the sense of the

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.

***—As the shareholders of this company principally reside in England, and seeing it a meting of the company two of the directors had been over to Germany for the see of learning how to save gold, I beg to inform the directors of the company that is a inge amount of knowledge on this subject outside the precincts of their own is; but, through jealousy or some other cause, no encouragement whatever is given in the summary for this mail: —"The Port Philip Company during but, through jealousy or some other cause, no encouragement whatever is given wis proposed to a supplement of the most of January have crushed 2166 fones of quartz, yielding 1193 ozs. 16 dwts. Company are adopting a modified system of Hincks's Patented Amalgamator, to except a subject outside the summary for this mail: —"The Port Philip Company during and the media from the tailings. They are also experimenting upon other siloss for the like purpose. The manager believes that they have discovered, from attitude on may be secured, as also the iron pyrites; but he is of opinion that no mary as refutroused is equal to practical profitable working. They intend to ince a machine of their own designing, drawings of which have been provided." Seleal suthors of the groundwork for this paragraph have truly represented their characters and general course of action. I do not allude to the managing director, definished the works, who endeavour to keep up their reputation by borrowing from every-eige the merit of their inventions. It is well known that the constant practice of a putience, as well as many others here as well as in England, always has been obtained to theirs, and, by some little modification of the action, claim is invention of their own. You will observe, to some extent, what I state fully exided the work for some months at the next claim to the Clanes Company, and, after the principal of the paragraph states, "they stated the truth, it should be we are adapting disastion will be attempted, in the form of

sharenfor—it has been tried at ——, and not found to minwer, and the knowledge or sanction.

storing paragraph the manager pretends to have discovered the principle by the infinitesimal particles of gold can or may be saved, and ends by stating that their infinitesimal particles of gold can or may be saved, and ends by stating that their paragraph is the property of the property o

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.

Notwithstanding the indisputable fact that hundreds of our fellows are annually killed through imperfect ventilation in collieries, when the miners generally impaired by an insufficient supply spheric air, whenever an individual in the interest of coal owners to obstruct the project of any inversement he invests were to to obstruct the projector of any improvement he is pretty sure to me additional link in the chain of evidence to condemn "furnace

istion" as now adopted.

istion "as now adopted.

is Journal of last week "A Northern Viewer" has happily, but inadvertently, the Journal of last week "A Northern Viewer" has happily, but inadvertently, its admission well worthy of notice, and, if he is right, all I desire is to see the start for the properties of the start of the properties of the start means of ventilation will occasion an equal spread and pressure of the at-support the entire ramifications of a colliery, unless some such system as when the contents of the to any required degree of compression sponders to contents be allowed to escape.

ied is adopted, so as to fill the pit to any required degree or compression of the contents be allowed to escape.

See the contents be allowed to escape.

See the contents when the contents we content to escape.

See the contents are contents and the contents are contents are contents are contents are contents. The contents are contents. The contents are contents are contents are contents are contents are contents are contents. The contents are contents. The contents are contents. point, it follows as a masses.

It emirely attributable to parsimony or grows.

It emirely attributable to parsimony or grows.

It emirely attributable to parsimony or grows.

It may be a seally defective, as all admit it to be, in remote parsimony as the feelings of any man who would voluntarily endeavour to obstruct as the feelings of any man who would voluntarily endeavour to obstruct as the feelings of any man who would voluntarily endeavour to obstruct a feeling of the properties.

It is to be a feeling to the feeling of the feeling of

GRENVILL

S MINES

blue your correspondent in the large of the fallenge statements. He says—"The singulars in farmace venion is a fallenge statements. He says—"The singulars in the farmace venils (as the farmace would be fallenge with colwell propulsion system—imperfections which with farmace venils to be fallenged with the model. He thinks, too, that more brattless and disciss would be needed. I would sake the second viewer" if a sufficiently extensive fall should a superior with the sum of the same of the sextent of a superior way, would it be immaterially serve the pitmen if air to the extent of the second of the second of the second of the second in the

usion, I may be permitted to inform your correspondent that I have read most, and the late Mr. Boddle's works—a reperment of which will convince him to be seen at the total a bottomiess bottle with water as to fill a colliery with sater open at both ends. I have long inboured to secure the life of the convenient of the secure of the life of the convenience of the life of the convenience of the life of the convenience of the life of th

inquests as the Risca and Gethin. I devoted much time and money in establishing the National Association for the Relief of British Miners, which I am proud to say is now in such hands that I am content to leave it, in the confident hope of a national acknowledgment as to the necessity for such an institution by the public support it deserves; but in return for my humble services I desire neither place nor reward. Surely, then, my grand effort for an effectual ventilation, on which depends so much real good, should not be despised. At it that was said of my proposition in the Journal of the 12th inst., and the treatment of the subject by the Home Office is perfectly true, and had it not been for the letter of "A Northern Viewer," I should probably have allowed the subject to drop, and retired from it in disgust. If, however, amongst the numerous and influential owners of mines there can be found any, in addition to the proprietor of the Mentague Main Colliery, really desirous of saving human life, who will intimate through your columns a wish or willingness to witness a further experiment of my system at the colliery still kindly offered for such purpose, with a view to its gratuitous adoption, and who will influence the Home Secretary to consent to the official presence of the Inspector of the district, who has already reported the importance of the subject. I will willingly incur the further expense of a journey to Newcastic-on-Tyne, in order that the deserved stigma may fairly and lastingly rest upon all who have so unfairly opposed or wilfully retarded justice to the oppressed miner, if I succeed in proving the correctness of my viewer justice to the oppressed miner, if I succeed in proving the correctness of my viewer by the rejection of native talent in this country, the work having now to be undone which cost some millions sterling since such rejection; and, if I mistake not, the Prusian and Beigian Governments will shortly prove to the world the tardiness of the British Government and the disressed of hu

ON THE EXTRACTION OF EXPLOSIVE GAS FROM COAL MINES.

COAL MINES.

Sir.,—I again beg to make use of the columns of your valuable Journal on this subject, hoping if my remarks are of any value to the coal mining interest, you will find a place for them. I have been requested, through the Journal, to explain my views on this important subject. I have done so, but have had scarcely a remark made upon them; and I have asked "M. E." to show reasons why my plan may not be adopted. I see by the Journal of April 19 that "M. E." has made a most elaborate computation of accidents in coal mines, chiefly from explosions, but no remedy. He says that they happen through the little control the men have over them, and says that "we may reasonably expect to find this peculiarity perpetuated in the future" (which may Heaven forbid, for it is enough to make the stoutest heart quali), and, as "M. E." says, "demands the most carnest attention and supervision." I will not trouble your readers to wade through the well-known statistics of the wholesale destruction of human life accruing, for, unfortunately, they are too well known. The object of my present letter is to inform the public that I can remove any quantity of explosive gas from any part of a conl mine and remove it to the surface of the ground, from 10,300 to 10,000,000 cable feet or upwards, without interfering with any of the existing imperfect systems of ventilation; and I can render the mine safe for the working collier, so that he can work with a naked candle in the most flery mine (with the exception of sudden blowers). If "M. E." or any other of your valuable correspondents, will take as much time in investigating my experiments as they take in writing those excellent articles in your paper, I will undertake to convince them (or the most sceptical gentlemen) that my simple plan of extracting explosive ms from coal mines will have the desired effect in preventing the lamentable loss of line so frequently occurring. I am prepared to meet and explain to any number of gentlemen my simple, chean, and efficaclous method, as I

ROCKS AND MINERALS-MINES AND MINING-No. IV. BY EVAN HOPKINS, C.E, F.G.S.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE CRYSTALLINE ROCKS.

The predominating elementary substances entering into the composition of the crystalline rocks may be considered the following:-

Muriatic acid
Nitric acid
Water
Oxygen
Hydrogen, and occasionally
Nitrogen. Silica Alumina Magnesia Potash Iron Manganese Fluoric acid Boracle acid Carbonic acid Suiphuric acid

The aggregated crystalline compound consists of the above in a state of gaseous fluids, semi-fluids, and solids; the solid elements being in different ages and degrees of crystallisation.

Besides the above ingredients, there are also disseminated in the crystal-line rocks, or in solutions, all the known minerals and metals. The ag-gregation of the substances above named constitutes the primary crys-

talline rocks, called granites, porphyrics, slates, &c.

Numerous names are given from time to time to the different kinds of granites, porphyries, and other crystalline rocks, but as it is evident that granites, porphyries, and other crystalline rocks, but as it is evident that such distinctions can only be founded on the predominance of some of the ingredients in the compounds, and the deficiency of others, in connection with the variable character of the structure, unless such names give some idea of the nature of the different masses they are unworthy the attention of practical men. Aberdeen granite, Cornish granite, Irish granite, &c., may be convenient names to local builders acquainted with the quarries, but such appellations are totally unsuitable to distinguish the character of rocks. It is preferable, and much more instructive, to adopt the following mode to distinguish the different kinds of granites than to give them local names: give them local names:-

Quartz, felspar, and mica Common micaceous
Quartz, felspar, and talc
Quartz, felspar, and chlorite Talcose ditto.
Quartz, felspar, and hornblende Hornblende Hornblende ditto.
Quartz, felspar in large crystals Pelspathe ditto.
Quartz, with crystals of felspar in a base Porphyrite ditto.
Quartz and taid with mica in small quantities, or in patches Quartzose ditto.

Again, the porphyries may be distinguished in the same manner, thus:

The former vary in colour from grey to red, and almost to black, and the latter variety from black to bright green; therefore, they can be easily described by such names as will furnish a general idea of their character. The above variety of rocks are often found united in the same district, and as they are always moist in depth, and often highly saturated with mineral solutions, they naturally become incorporated as one mass of crystalline matter, passing here and there from one quality to another by various shades and gradations of the crystals, and also change from a compact crystalline texture to the laminated variety known by the German name, of "gneiss." Hence it will be observed that "granites" are—from the very character of the primary base, and its constant mineralogical and chemical changes—crystalline compounds of the elements enumerated above, vary-ing in appearance and quality according to the aggregation, concentration, dispersion, and crystallisation of the minerals forming the compounds. The "felspathic granites" have a laminated structure, analogous to the

structure of a large crystal of felspar, and this structure, which often divides the masses near the surface into blocks of lamellar rocks, is evidently the result of a slow process of semi-crystallisation. Some granites present the deceptive appearances of stratification, and undulating sedimentary beds. The development of the structure of these crystalline rocks by a partial and incipient decomposition, is dependent on the same principle as that by which the cyrstalline texture of mineral and saline masses is disclosed by the action of a weak solvent. Wherever a large section of granite is exposed to the atmosphere its surface becomes divided into joints and fisexposed to the atmosphere its surrace becomes divided models and insures, preserving almost exact parallelism amongst themselves, thus producing internal forms of cubes, rhombs, and spheroids. When these blocks become much exposed to the action of the elements, and the softer and decomposing parts of the rock washed away by the rains, they gradually form into quadrangular piles, as if built in isolated towers or pillars. Sometimes pyramids of spheroidal blocks become developed and formed during the disintegration and decomposition of masses of cranites, and Sometimes pyramids of spheroidal blocks become developed and formed during the disintegration and decomposition of masses of granites, and scarcely leaving a trace behind of the original rock. The changes may be seen on a large scale in South America and Australia. These structures and subsequent changes depend more or less on the original composition of the base, and the activity and character of the molecular action going on within. The ferruginous granite often exhibits the most perfect spherical concretions and exfoliations; the common granite, especially the character of the molecular action going the state of the spherical concretions and exfoliations; the common granite, especially the relispathic, the cuboidal, and the fine-grained, disintegrates into tabular masses; the schorlaceous granite and schorl rock often assume the prismatic form; also the hornblendic variety.

The spheroidal structure is not confined to the component concretions

are task to fill a bottomies bottle with water as to fill a collery masses; the schorizecous grante and schori fock often assemble size prisoned as to the deciming the size of the file of the size of the file of the size o

centric divisional joints. The same with the micaceous and the hornblen-dic variety of granites. They sub-divide into vertical bands, by planes of cleavage, which become strongly developed on being exposed to external agency. These kinds of rocks present a scrrated outline, in consequence of the vertical structure, and the wearing away of the softer bands between the hard bands of quartz and hornblende left standing.

the hard bands of quartz and hornblende left standing.

Hence we may, from the appearance of the configuration of the formations, determine approximately the character of any given district at a distance. Even compact granites have a kind of grain, and are capable of being cleft in directions corresponding to the bearing of the cleavage of the district. Large masses of granite may be cloven where the joints are not visible, and thus form blocks, corresponding in form to those developed during the action of decomposition. This fact is well known to granite quarrymen. In the quarries of Golden Hill, Ireland, the granite is divided by smooth parallel joints into vertical bands, ranging from south to north. Also at Glencullen the divisional planes, or cleavages, are in the meridonal. Hence the granitic formations are not crude, shapeless masses, as many are led to suppose. Nor do their internal semi-aqueous conditions and crystalline structures justify the assumption that these rocks were and crystalline structures justify the assumption that these rocks were formed out of fire. Practical men should ignore the term "igneous rocks," and pay no regard to any opinion founded on such crude notions of pri-

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Thread-

ecdic-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair.

The Exchanger read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last rere read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Leaving debit balance.....£ 186 3 2
The copper ore sold on March 13 realised 2061/. 1s. 8d.

The copper ore sold on March 13 realised 20611. 1s. 8d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

April 19.—Tutwork Setting: The 59 to drive east, on the middle lode, by four men, at 31. per fm., 4 fms. stent. The 40 to drive east, on the middle lode, by two men, at 32. per fm., 5 fms. stent. The 50 to drive east, on the south lode, by six men, at 34. per fm., 5 fms. stent. The 50 to drive east, on the south lode, by six men, at 67. per fm., 15 fms. stent. The 50 fm. level, to drive west on the south lode, by six men, at 47. per fm., 16 fms. stent. The 40 to drive east, on the south lode, by six men, at 47. per fm., 16 fms. stent, or cut the cross-course. The 26 to drive east, on the south lode, by six men, at 47. per fm., 16 fms. stent, for the south lode, by for men, at 31. 10s. per fm., 6 fms. stent. The 40 to drive east of the western shart, on the south lode, by for men, at 31. 10s. per fm., 5 fms. stent. The 40 to drive west of the western shaft, on the south lode, by for men, at 41. per fm., 5 fms. stent. The 50 drive west, on the south lode, by form men, at 41. per fm., 5 fms. stent. The 50 drive west, on the south lode, by form men, at 41. los per fm., to the 50 to drive west, on the south lode, by two men, at 31. los, per fm., to hole to the sent. The 60 to drive west, on the south lode, by two men, at 31. los, per fm., to hole to the sent. The 7 los winze below the 40, west of the cross-cut, by four men, at 64. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The 61 new shaft to sink by nine men, at 104. per fm., to hole to the mew shaft. The new shaft to sink by nine men, at 104. per fm., to hole to the new shaft. The new shaft to sink by nine men, at 104. per fm., to hole to the new shaft. The new shaft to sink by nine men, at 104. per fm., to hole to the new shaft. The new shaft of sink by nine men, at 104. per fm., to hole to the new shaft. The new shaft of sink by nine men, at 104. per fm., to hole to the new shaft in the 104. driving east of the cross-cut, the lode to 104 los is 2 ft. will producing 2 fms. for o

JAMES SCHOLAR.

The CHAIRMAN thought there was not a proprietor present who would not regard the report just read to be of a very favourable character, inasmuch as there was ore in aimost every end. Of course, they would have been better pleased if they could have continued the sinking of the principal shaft, but that had been temporarily suspended, in consequence of the water, but it would be resumed as the aummer advanced.

Mr. Lavington enquired whether it was at present coatemplated to put up a new engine?—The Chairman replied that a new engine was certainly not required at present; and, indeed, if Wheal Uny and Sparnou erected engines, East Carn Brea would not require an engine for some years to come.

Mr. Lavington said that Capt. Ghanville's report stated that the 40 fm. level had been driven on a course of ore averaging so many tons to the fathom. He wished to know the value of the load in the present end?—The Charman and all would be seen by Capt. Glauville's report that for the whole distance the lode has averaged 5 tons per fathom.

Mr. Clarr said, if Mr. Lavington referred to the previous report he would be informed of the fact.

Value of the load in the present end?—The Chainska shall it would do sent by Capit. Ginnville's report that for the whole distance the load has averaged 5 tons per fathom. Mr. CLIT said, if Mr. Lavington referred to the previous report he would be informed of the fact.

Mr. G. BATTERS thought they could not place too much confidence in the reports of Capt. Gianville, for in every instance they had been borne out by the most satisfactory of all tests—the sales of ore, the whole of which had more than verified the computations made upon the measurement of the ground. If evidence were needed—which certainly was not the case—to corroborate Capt. Gianville's reports, it was simply supplied by a report furnished by the Truro correspondent of the Mining Journal, and which appeared only a week since. In that report it is stated that the most striking feature about East Carn Brea is the small proportionate quantity of ore taken away compared with the orgound opened out; on the south lode no lode has been taken away below the 26, and even above this level there is a great extent of ground yet to be explored; this sievel is 46 fins. from surface, and above this point there can scarcely be a doubt there are good gossan bunches of ore to be met with when the lode is thoroughly opened out. As to the statement of accounts just submitted, all he could say was that they were made up in a way which certainly did not make the financial position of the company appear in to away which certainly did not make the financial position of the company appear in the way which certainly did not make the financial position of the company appear in the way which certainly did not make the financial position of the company appear in way which certainly dud not make the financial position of the company appear in the way the condition of the company appear in the way the condition of the company appear in the way the condition of the company appear in the co

apt. Glanville.

The Charistan took quite a different view, for it might be thought more desirable by ome parties to have two inspections weekly instead of one.

Mr. Furnowent (a member of the committee) said it was perhaps necessary to state that each member of the committee placed the most perfect reliance in all the statements that each member of the committee placed the most perfect reliance in all the statements.

that each member of the committee placed the most perfect reliance in all the statements made by Capt. Glanville, and they based their opinion upon the conclusive test that all his predictions and estimates had been more than realised. He know there had been a few adverse reports, and he also know that those reports were accompanied by orders to buy shares. Unfortunately, however, the result of these false reports had been to frighten some of the oldest proprietors out of their shares. He knew from his own knowledge that false telegrams had been received, for they had been shown to him—of course, adverse to the mine, and contradicting the statements made by Capt. Glanville, Such practices, he could not refrain from saying, was a crying evil, and a great injustice to the man so impugned. As cortain shareholders had expressed a wish to have some day upon which they could have the mine examined, the committee had acceeded to the request, but, at the same time, shareholders must distinctly understand that the committee in no respect finched in their confidence as regards Capt. Glanville, and that the proposed private inspections would not be for the satisfaction of the committee but for certain of the shareholders.

proposed private inspections would not be for the satisfaction of the committee but for perposed private inspections would not be for the satisfaction of the committee but for perposed private inspections would not be for the satisfaction of the shareholders.

Mr. Settoour said, in the face of telegrams stating that the mine was falling off he had increased his interest, and now held 450 shares—in fact, he had taken advantage of the temporary decline in the price which these telegrams had occasioned.

Mr. Batters thought the best reports were the sales of ore, which, as he had already said, were invariably equal at least to the satismates.

Mr. Settoours said they appeared to be at issue upon one point. As far as he was concerned, he did not want any of these private reports, being perfectly satisfied with that of their own agent.

Mr. Lavisrous thought these private reports would be satisfactory to those of the shareholders who did not know Capt. Glanville. They all had confidence in him, but they would be able to test his judgment by allowing private inspections.

The Chainstan said his opinion was that if the suggestion of Mr. Schofield was adopted, Capt. Glanville might be so interfered with that his judgment might be warped. So long as Capt. Glanville might be oriented and the that his judgment might be warped.

Mr. Schorarsko said if they passed the proposed resolution it would not stand good in the Stannaries Court.

Mr. Schoffeld and it they passed the proposed resolution it would not stand good in the Stannaries Court.

The Chainman said all resolutions passed at the general body of shareholders held good in the Stannaries Court.

Mr. Furlonger would like to know who would benefit by Mr. Schoffeld's suggestion being carried out? Who, he would sak, could possibly benefit by a discrepancy in the reports? It certainly could not benefit the mine, and the committee, in whose hands the shareholders had entrusted the management of the company's affairs, could not under any circumstance recognise any proposition that was not conductive to the promotion of

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the best interests of the bons fide holders.—The reports were then received and adopted,

the best interests of the bona fide holders.—The reports were then received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Sethour, seconded by Mr. Elwun, it was unanimously resolved that Monday in each week should be set apart for the inspection of the mine. Mr. Genorat hought the new shat would be hold to the 26 in about six weeks. Mr. P. Watson thought it would be better if Capt. Gianville were to state in his reports the number of tons that each fathom produced as well as the value. The Chairman said as regarded their financial prospects, it had been seen there was a cash balance on the debit side of the accounts of 1861. There was copper ore due on May 13 to the value of 2061. On the other side of the accounts there were two months' costs, which would amount to 1860. And an accruing royalty, which would not be payable till September, of 1281. So that, in point of fact, there was left a debit balance of about 561.—A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Bisho gate-street Within, on Monday,—Mr. F. Comes in the chair.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Monday,—Mr. F. Cohes in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the
minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

After the reading of the report of the agent, Capt. Webb,
"The Skentzarar stated that at the last meeting, Capt. Webb, referring to the then next
four months' operations, stated that the costs would be 2301, per month, against returns
of 1501, per month. But taking the last four months' cost-sheets, which had been recelved, the outlay had really been 16001, or 4001, per month, while the returns for the
four months had been only 4201, or a little above 1002, per month. This was the more
extraordinary, inasmuch as in February Capt. Webb wrote that while it was true the
ceats had been increased through more tributers coming in, "which brought up the
number of hands to nearly double what he had calculated for extending the levels, yet
they had the tin doubled, and had also made discoveries." It would be seen, however,
that the reverse had been the case.

Major Callvon (the lord of the property) stated that he had had the mine recently inspected by an agent in whom he had great confidence, and who had been a very successfoul miner. Hereferred to Capt. Williams, states that it appeared to be a very large masterly
lode, as from the agent's description it is said to be over 6 feet wide, and the stuff from
the lode seen at the surface is of a similar character to the great in lodes of this
district—this lode may prove the most important in the set. Capt. Williams further
observes with regard to the north copper lode, that it contained spots of copper, and that
it was only 16 fathoms from this where the great tin lode was.

The Secretary stated that it would probably be recollected that Captain Charles
Thomas had spoken very highly of these north lodes, as had also several other eminers
to these on the north code. The shaft had been already sunk

lope these lodes.

Major CALIKAN said that he had been under a misapprehension with regard to the old mine, for he had thought that the mine was developed to a depth of 60 fathoms, but such was not the case, for the shaft had been sunk on an incline—so that, in fact, the old mine had only been developed to a depth of something like 45 fathoms. It was the opinion of Capi. Williams that the prospects of this mine were at present quite equal to what they were when the mine was first set to work, not having been proved in depth. The SECRITARY said that Capi. T. Richards had drawn particular attention not only to the appearance of the north lodes, but also to the fact that they were intersected by the great cross-course which had made all the ore in Par Consols and other mines in the district.

district.

Major Carlyon said that in the 45, in the old mine, there was a bunch of tin that had been exhausted, but that it had never been properly proved below that point.

A report from Capt. Puckey was then read, which stated that although the mine was at present poor, yet trom the character of the lode being very much similar to the lodes in Par Consols, he thought it would warrant a trial.

A SHAREHOLDER thought they had better sell their present engine and materials, which would realise at least enough to buy an engine sufficient to prove the north lodes. The SECHETARY thought it quite probable that they would be able to get down 10 to 20 fms. on those lodes without an engine at all.

Mr. PITTAR suggested that the present meeting should be adjourned, and in the meanthme to deruulate among the proprietors the various reports which had been read. He

reulate among the proprietors the various reports which had been read. He ess that he did not pay much attention to Capt, Webb's reports, for he first had most assignine and confident reports on the mine, then at one time he told him was no earthly use in developing the property, after which he again told a ferront tale.

tally different tale.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that Capt. Webb should be instructed suspend all tutwork operations, and to raise such of the tin as would realise a profit.

The meeting was then adjourned.

BRYN GWIOG MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old road-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. R. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. Dunsrond (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minute of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Mine cost, for Jan., Feb., and March £1230	1	3			
Merchants' bills 417	16	3			
Doctor and club	1	0			
	16				
Interest	19	10=	£1704	14	7
Balance last audit£ 268			1330		
Lend ore sold 1061	. 6	0=	1330	4	3
			-		_

Leaving debit balance..... £ 374 10 5

of tributers. In connection with No. I sump we have two stopes; these have been very productive, and have supplied a great portion of our lead sales; at present not quite so good for lead as a short time since; present value about 3 to 4 tons per fin. on an average. The stope from No. 2 sump looks very well, and is worth full 6 tons per fin. We are carrying on the 50 west, with the object of driving into the old mine, to take up the surface water to this level for the swallow, instead of allowing it togo down, as it does now, through the 66 to the engine. We have also two men rising in the back of this level over No. 3 sump, for discovery, where we have a slight lead of ore, and which we shall follow, to endeavour to find the old run of lead ore cut out about this place some time ago. With the exception of a party of tributers in the back of the 40, the foregoing comprise the whole of the operations now being carried on in the mine. I do not know of anything that requires any further explanation, more than I think, with our present prospects for lead ore, we shall be able to sell about 40 tons per month, with a prospect of doing better as our deeper levels became extended; everything, of course, will depend upon the productive state of the workings as they are being worked and carried out.—P.S. I should state that, taking everything into account, the loss by the late accident is little short of 10001.—F. Evas.

The Chalmana having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that had

The CHARMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that had it not been for the late unfortunate accident at the mine the accounts, instead of showing a debit balance, would have shown a hundsome amount to the credit side. The cost during the mouth in which the accident occurred was 500L, against which there were

mo returns made.

Mr. W. MICHELL stated, that from the three stopes alone they obtained 36 tons of ore in three weeks, and he did not see why they should not be able to increase their returns to nearly double that quantity. At the present time the lode in the engine-shaft was worth 5 tons of ore per fathom; and the samp below the 66 was worth 4 tons, and improving in value; it is precisely the same lode as that in the engine-shaft. Had it not been for the late accident the shaft would have been nearly sunk to another level. The SECRETARY said one peculiar feature in the mine was, that all the ore had been taken from between the levels.

Mr. W. MICHELL said, if the shaft and winze continued to improve, they would soon be able to return 100 tons of ore per month; and it was satisfactory to know there was no better ore sent to market.

no better ore sent to market.

Mr. W. Michell said he wished to bring under the notice of the meeting a circumstance which took place at the last ticketing. Some parties connected with a Liverpool firm attended and bid for the ores, but an objection was raised to their biddings being received, upon the ground that they were brokers and not smetters. Now, he must confess that he did not see that they were more desirous to sell the company's ores to smelters than to brokers, or to brokers than to smelters, but, of course, they were desir-

ous to sell in the best market, provided they were satisfied with the purchasers' respect-ability. The fact was, lead ore was now being purchased in considerable quantities for ability. The fact was, lead ore was now being parchased in considerable quantities for exportation to America, there being a duty of 71, per ton upon pig.lead, while lead ore was exempt from duty. Now, he would suggest that, unless the smelters allowed these parties to compete for the cre, their returns should be offered for sale by tender, and not take the ore to the ticketing at all.

A SHAMERIOLDER asid that he understood a similar decision had been arrived at by other companies, upon the ground that the smelters had themselves dug the pit, and they must fall into it.

Mr. SEAWARD did not conceive it possible that any company could countenance such an unjust monopoly. To take their produce to an open market, and yet not be allowed to sell it to the highest bidder, seemed to him the most absurd thing that had ever own under his notice.

to sell it to the highest bidder, seemed to him the most assure thing the wave come under his notice.

Mr. Michell said that several mine agents stated positively that if these parties gave biddings at the next meeting they would most certainly accept them.

The report and accounts were unanimously received and adopted.

A discussion ensued upon the subject mentioned by Mr. Michell, when it was agreed that the Bryn Gwieg Company should be represented at the next ticketing either by the secretary or Mr. Michell.

A cail of It, per share was made, and Messrs. R. Hallett, Seaward, and Swannell were re-elected the committee of management.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL AGAR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old road-street, on Tuesday, Mr. R. HALLETT in the chair.

Mr. Dunsford (the secretary) read the notice convening the m f the last were read and confirmed.

L	statement of accounts for the nine months ending Marc	h s	howe	1-		
	Mine cost£624 Incidental expenses			£625	11	3
	Balance last audit					
	Copper ore sold	8 16	7=	538	3	0
	Leaving debit belongs			000	_	

The report of the agent was read, as follows :-

April 21.—The adit level is driven west of Dunsford's shaft, on Cole's lode, fathoms; in the first 20 fathoms of this drivage the lode has been small, with ronal stones of ore, and in the latter 20 fathoms the lode has considerably impro appearance, composed of gossan, mundic, and peach, with good stones of yellow copper ore, and in the latter 20 fathoms the lode has considerably improved in appearance, composed of gossan, mundic, and peach, with good stones of yellow copper ore, and the end still looks promising. Dunsford's shaft is down 15 fathoms below this level, and opened on east about 3 fathoms; the lode in this end is small, but by continuing this level a few fathoms further it will come under a trial winze which has been sunk about 3½ fathoms, and produced some good ore. The same level, west of shaft, is driven about 4 fathoms in this end, and the lode is showing a much better appearance than in the level above, the same distance from the shaft, chiefly gossan and stones of ore, and letting out water; this we consider to be a favourable indication, looking at the kindly lode referred to gone down in the level above. We have cased and divided the shaft below the adit to the 15, and shall continue to do so until it is complete to surface. We are now keeping the water by the aid of horse-power, but if it should further increase, which we are of opinion it will as the levels are extending, we shall have to recommend to your notice the necessity of erecting a small steam-engine for pumping and winding, for proving the lode in depth, as well as cross-cutting south to other lodes known to exist. By adhering to our present mode of working, and what has been suggested by the erection of an engine when required, the chances of success are great.—F. Pixon, W. Joins.

The CHARMAN having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that it tould be seen that their operations were at present somewhat limited, which would conmue to be the case until a course of ore was opened upon, when it would be necessary to have a steam-engine.

The Skengrank, in answer to a question, stated that the quality of the ore from the

to be the case until a course or ore was opened upon, when it would be over a steam-engine.

BECHETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the quality of the ore from the was quite of the Cardon character.

M'CREA enquired if Mr. Dunsford could give any information as to Capt. Pryor's on of the mine?—The SECHETARY replied that Captain Pryor not only had a very trable opinion upon the property, but that he held a large interest. At present, as Thairman had said, Capt. Pryor was working the mine as fast as was practicable out a steam-engine, but as soon as the lodes were proved ateam-power would be one. The property are exploring towards the ore-bearing ground of West Cardon, and Pryor thought the satisfactory development of the property a mere question of time.

Yound enquired the amount collected by the last call?—The Secretary reabout 3004.

A PROPRIETOR did not agree with the principle of allowing shareholders to be in arrears of call, because those who did pay their calls lent their money for developing the property, while those who did not pay could at any time come in and take advantage of the operations.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only practical way to enable those who pay their calls romply to reap an advantage over those who are tardy was to allow a discount. The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, when a sail of 5s. per share was made, with a discount of 5 per cent. If the same be paid on or before the 10th of May.

A resolution having been passed, empowering the committee to take measures to en-force the payment of the arrears of calls, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed when the proceedings terminated.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, St. Mr. J. E. UPTON in the chair. ce, yesterday,

Mr. G. Lavington (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the mi-utes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was then submitted, from which the following is condensed

Balance last audit£ 42	10	4				
Ore sold January 794	14	5				
Ditio March 843	14	9				
Mundie 26	13	0				
Calls received 570	14	6				
Carriage 119	13	9=£	2398	0	9	
Mine cost, for the four months ending March £1762	8	3				
Discount and commission 5	9	11				
Merchants' bills (paid) 133	6	0				
Acceptance 109	13	10=	2010	18	0	

Leaving debit balance......£387 2 9
The Habilities exceed the asset by 3211. 0s. 4d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

April 23.—We beg to hand you the following report for the next quarterly meeting:—
In the 53 east the ground has during the past week very much changed for the better, being at present a soft kills or clay-slate, of a very congenial character for the production of mineral; the lode is now about 2 feet wide, composed of quarts, iron, peach mundic, and stones of ore; speaking from the favourable appearance of this end, we may reasonably expect a further improvement shortly, which is a point of some importance being the deepest level driving eastward. In the 53 west we ner still driving by the side of the lode, being anxious to get forward as fast as we possibly can towards the shoot of ore driven through in the level over; the ground is moderately easy for exploring when we last cut into the lode in this end it was about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz mundic, and some good stones of ore. The lode in the 41 east is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quarts, peach, mundic, and some good stones of ore; from the dip of the or ground passed through in Curlis's winze, some short distance behind this end, we hopt to meet with the continuation of it in a few fathoms further driving. We have set: pitch in back of this level, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 93, per fathom. In the back of the 41 west we have to meet with the continuation of it in a few fathoms further driving. We have set a pitch in back of this level, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 9/4, per fathom. In the back of the 41 west we have a pitch in operation, where the lode is pretty good, being from 2 to 3 ft. wide, consisting of ore and mundic, worth of the former 3 tons, or 16/4, per fm. The lode in the 30 cast is just now about 2 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton per fm.; we think from the favourable appearance of the ground in this end that an improvement will again take place in the lode ere long. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level, east of Curtis's winze, is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 9/1, per fathom; the lode in the stopes in bottom of the same level, west of Curtis's winze, is also about 3 ft, wide, worth 4 tons, or 12/2, per fm. We have a pitch in back of the 20 cast, some little distance behind the end, the lode by which is from 2 to 2 ft. and ore, would not be considered to the solution of the same level, west of Curtis's winze, is also about 3 ft. wide, worth 4 tons, or 121. per fm. We have a pitch in back of the 20 east, some little distance behind the end, the lode in which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundie, and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or 151. per fm. The new eastern shaft is down 12 fathoms 1 foot, the groun in which continues favourable for sinking, but the water is just now very troublesome eccasioned by the late heavy rains; we are, however, pushing it down with all possible dispatch, it being of importance when we look at its position being between our presen operations and the great cross-course. In the tribute department we have ten pitches working by 24 men, which are yielding a moderate supply of ore, at an average tribut of 10s, in 14. The number of hands employed in and throughout the mine is 114 being a slight increase since last meeting. We have just shipped 120 tons of mundie and have about 69 tons on hand prepared towards another cargoe. Our next samplin the mine is 114, be 10s, in 14. The number or name employed in and throughout the u-being a slight increase since last meeting. We have just slighed 120 tons and have about 69 tons on hand prepared towards another cargoe. Our ne-of ore we estimate at about 230 tons. Everything is being done to advance to operations of the mine as fast and as economically as we possibly can consist proper development.—F. C. HARPUR, J. METHERELL.

prepared evelopment.—F. C. HARPUR, J. METHERELL.

The SECRETARY said a letter had been received from the captains to the effect that since writing the report the lode in the 53 east had further increased in size, now being 3 ft. wide, and presenting most favourable appearances. They had also met with a branch about 3 in. wide, carrying mundic and spots of ore, coming in from the north, which will drop into the lode in a few feet further driving. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 30 east, west of Cartis's winze, is also improved, now worth quite 251, per fm. Other points of the mine were without any particular change worthy of notice.

The Citatrians said that although he could not congratulate the shareholders upon the price of the company's shares in the market, nor upon the improved appearance of the lodes, yet he had the satisfaction of knowing that the mine was not worse, but something better, than it had been. The produce of ore had increased, and had the standard kept up, the amount realissal from the ores would have exceeded the expenditure upon the mine. Upon taking an account of the cash income and expenditure a month ago, he found the assets at that date amounted to 744. 18s. 5d., whilst the debts were 11814. 14s. 3d., making the balance of liabilities over assets 4091, 15s. 10d., and had there not been a fall in the standard they would have bal a surplus of income over expenditure. Their present pay accounts amounted to about 500°, but whilst the debts were 1181L 14s. 3d., making the balance of liabilities over assets 403L 18s. 10d., and had there not been a fall in the standard they would have had a surplus of income over expenditure. Their present pay accounts amounted to about 500L, but they would have a sale of ore in about a month, which would pay it off, together with their next cost-sheel. Since the mine was opened, in 1855, ore had been raised and sold of the value of 19.971L, which was really a very large sum. As regarded the company's financial position, a call of its per share would more than pay off the balance of liabilities, and there was no doubt that any improvement in the standard, or in the ends, would put the company into a dividend-paying state. The attention of the committee had been called to Mr. Henderson's process of reducing poor ores at the Alderley Edge mines, in connection with which he (the Chairman) read a correspondence he had had with Mr. Henderson, who said that his process was exactly schapted for the Lady Bertha ores. He (the Chairman) had also consuited an eminent chemist upon the same subject, and had obtained samples of the ores, the killas, the crust of the lode, and the rock and mundic; but before going into analyses, he wished to take the opinion of the meeting as to the advisability of the step. The committee were giad to find that the new shaft was progressing through soft ground, and was now down about 12 fathoms. The committee wished this operation to proceed as quickly as possible, and had, therefore, seen the agent of Mr. Cresse respecting the application of his machinery, and they hoped in a few weeks to make such arrangements with Mr. Crease as would enable them to get to the bottom of the shaft very exments with Mr. Crease as would enable them to get to the bottom of the shaft very ex-

peditiously. He wished also to call the attention might, perhaps, be preferred by some shareholder ment in London, as it would save some average. inight, perhaps, be preferred by some shareholders to have an entiny less ment in London, as it would save some expense, although he as one of an shareholders, did not think such a change would be advisable. He trained has clear all the ore was bearing east, and as they were sinking the new all he brighter prospects would soon dawn upon the undertaking.

Mr. Stelle moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which, has some Mr. Ghoves, was put and carried unanimously.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the shares upon which askeds main unpud at the end of 14 days should be forfeited.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Hedde, seconded by Mr. Braussters allelies share was made; a discount to be allowed if the amount be paid within high the committee of management were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceeding terms

LONG RAKE MINING COMPANY,

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the efficient family description of the day, —Mr. R. Hallert in the day.

the meconing	SHOMER-	_	meeting, and thenin
**********	£311	0	8
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	26	14	7= £HST H ;
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		£311 697 22 26 5500 354	£311 0

onnected with it.

The SECRETARY said that they had reason to place the utmost confidence is far
orts of their agent, from the fact that all his statements and estimates had been
are realised.—The report and accounts having been received and adopted, said
or share was made.

Messrs. Hallett, Seward, and Michell were appointed the committee of m A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW GRANADA COMPANY (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of fi Gresham House, on Thursday,—Mr. Charles Johnston in the chair.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the office of the Gresham House, on Thursday,—Mr. Charles Johnston in the chair.

Mr. Brieffir (the secretary) having read the notice convening the mitted the report of the directors, which stated that their new manger. However, the contry habour his report upon that property fully corroborates the favourable opinion by as to its value. Ever since his arrival out, however, the contry habour of political disturbance, as not only to interfere with industrial operation, entirely to preclude communication between the coast and that parts these the company's business is carried on, which has prevented the distertor for regular advices and accounts from their agents, and has put an entirestopian to the forwarding of the monthly remittances from the mines, the lates return the forth month of May hast; and has at the same time had the further minishing the produce of the mines, arising, amongst other reasons, from bein of transmitting gunpowder and other necessary stores for enabling them to the proper scale. On the other hand, while, from the causes above regersting has fallen off, the cost of working the mines has not diminished in anything proportion. Such letters as the directors have chanced to receive from the highly of the intrinsic value of the company's properties, and Mr. Nicholis, financial agent, who has recently visited Frontine, seems throughly lagree perfect adaptation of Mr. Goyen's system of working to bring out the filst that mine, were not all efforts paralysed by the unbappy state of the control to the cessation for so lengthened a period of the remittances from the highly of the intrinsic value of the company on this side, while and the properties of the company in London are entirely exhausted, so that the directors are the means of meeting any engagements of the company on this side, while hand, they are prevented from making any remittance of money to the fine to the cessation for so lengthened a period of the remittances from the high and, t

it the success which is clearly attainable by judicious management.

The Chairman said that the position of the company was pretly fully report which had just been read. He need hardly inform the proprietor juny, at various times, had experienced great difficulties, but there was occasion to refer to those older circumstances, and he would, therefore, of the last misfortune—the revolutionised state of the country. But fer this stated in the report. They had just sent out Mr. Goyen, who was a nastated in the report. They had just sent out Mr. Goyen, who was a nastated in the to company would be reported by the services. Mr. of the country is the character, after having ascertained from him and his friends circumstances are character, after having ascertained from him and his friends circumstances are consistent of the company which was a management with the St. John del Rey at the time when that property was something like the same condition—not paying dividends for many are persons upon the spot, the recovery of the St. John del Rey property in condition has been attributed to the advice and assistance readered by the (the Chairman) believed that in no respect was the property of the New York and the same mode. condition has been attributed to the advice and assistance reaction of the Net (the Chairman) believed that in no respect was the property of the Net Company inferior to that of the St. John dol Rey, and when the same mode of the Net Was adopted, instead of the extravagant system hiterto paraset, they make the profit of the Net York Company inferior to that of the St. John del Rey, and was adopted, instead of the extravagant system hith

Bich,—At Bishop Auckland, on April 22, at the residence of her, Mr. John Thompson, of Marley Hill Colliery, who for the last 12 years we angineer to Mr. J. Bowes and partners: he was much respected. Ages 25 years

TH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. idering that little business was transacted in the Mining Share Market on Easter with the property of the proper TE'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

i), and several other tin mines have found bayers.—West Conduction and Cordenow have been sought for at bayers' prices, but few shares have tasafs.

**NATO CORNWALL UNITED continues to look remarkably well in the recent disafs.

**ATO CORNWALL UNITED continues to look remarkably well in the recent disafs, is worth 6 tons, and the winze 3 tons per fin.—At East Davon Consolar progressing very satisfactorily with the operations, and the engine-shaft, which to the 60, is to be continued another lift before driving. No discovery of any sace has yet been made.—GAWTON continues to hold out encouragement for person, and the levels are going through some highly mineralised ground, which hope for early improvement.—SORTHORS CONSOLS is reported to have imples of the state of the ore is very good, and lie ground open out satisfactorily on the western part of the mine it will prove important, as I believe that there is a great run of mineralised and undeveloped, and but little oro, if any, has hitherto been seen west of Hitchins's shaft.—I water of lead per fathom for the long in the shaft is looking very well, and yielding evits. O'lead per fathom for the length, and the 96 south is yielding is evits. All ser gredictive points are in good remanerative ground. The cross-course in the is alli yielding a fair quantity of silver ore. Two tens of good quality is readying.—Winall Winall Winall Winall South of the state of the course of the following a profitable purchase.—At East Caulson the 60 east is poor at present his profit of the processing the same level west is worth 23t, per fathom. The 60 east is poor at present his tasken place in the 162 east, is reported worth 20t, per fathom. The 60 east is poor at present matches the same level west is worth 25t, per fathom. The to lot lot lot lot lot is not the lot lot is composed of black yore, and worth full 25t, per fathom. The same level east has been intersected, seed this continue there is little doubt but that the next level will make it a set mine.

est mine.

Norm Canapon: In extending a cross-cut north from the deep adit level they inserted a very promising lode, and, as every discovery or improvement in the no intrict is tooked at now with deep interest, it is to be hoped that this property is that in its productions, particularly as the geological position of the mine is end highly favourable.

Ass. Mare continues serve; the supportingly as the returns of lead likely leaves the supporting the productions.

source Canadon: In extending a cross-cut north from the deep adit level they stemeted a very promising lode, and, as every discovery or improvement in they stemed a very protein, as the property is share in the productions, particularly as the geological position of the mine is a direct is tooked at now with deep interest, it is to be noped that this property is share in its productions, particularly as the geological position of the mine is a direct is tooked at now with deep and the property is share in its productions, particularly as the geological position of the mine is strength. The production of the mine is the production of the mine is the production of the production of the geological position of the mine is geological.

As Marc continues to look very encouraging, and the returns of lead likely against the production and the production of a ground an early improvement is confidently expected. The 17, on the west ben extended nearly 18 fathoms south of the engine-shark, where a very sary loke is in the end, earlying stones of lead, and looking to improve. The 17 ble eat and west lods, is looking rountries of mine production and production are inside the back of the caunter by costeaning, with a view of ascertaining its with the other lodes, at which point great results are anticipated.

Mark Harmerr the new lode continues to look very woll, and poraducing a fair y dopper one. The character of the ground is highly favorable for or in this, and can be developed with facility. The new lode is in a soft, decomposed accompanied by much priant, the extent of which is not less than 640 fathoms, having been seen so near the surface renders the discovery one of the most implication of the design of the calculation made here. The wines is than 640 fathoms, having been seen so near the surface renders the discovery one of the most implication of the design of the second, which are the necessary surface and server into the bottom of the work of the fathom for the leads of the second of the second of the second of

as been a considerable amount of business doing during the week. The public to meet steadily investing in mines for some time past. That attention would did not be in the purpose of investing surplus capital is no more than I antised it omines for some time past. That attention would a mount since. The great rise that has taken place in almost all other securities are searchy margin for further rise, and no other securities contain the same is an expected in some of our home mines that has proved sources of immense that will, start property for the property of the property of the start property and the property and Source that the start 24, 10s. The start property and the start property of the start property. The success of this mine as to bay, in order to secure a good dividend property. The success of this mine as the start property of the start prope m Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—Notwithstanding the Easter holidays,
a most steady investing in mines doing during the week. The public
to mines for the purpose of investing surplus capital is no more than I antimontaine.

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as good as the former, when more developed. Therefore, personally, I do not heed what any other agents say about it. Another instance of the advantage of buying into good mines has occurred in Wikeal Lubcott. The shares in this mine have risen from 44. [04], sellers, to 54. 10s., bayers, during the week. New South Carabot shares have been in good demand. This mine is now selling at about 30004, for its entirety, while more than double this sum was expended in available work by a former party a few years since. The sett contains the lodes of South Caradon and West Caradon, and as ample water-power for all purposes; therefore, the calls will be exceedingly light, while any day important discoveries may take place that may treble the value of the mine. It is on account of the very moderate price of the shares, and the district in which it is situated, that one feels justified in placing it prominently before the notice of the public. At Tot. yadden the most important discoveries have been made during the path fortnight that have taken place since the first rich course of ore was cut. It will take a short time to develope, but it will, doubtless, tond to place Tolvadden ere long in the Dividend List again. Having visited Cwst Brank Mines a few days since, I now give my readers an unbiassed opinion on the merits of the concern. The mine, although not rich underground, contains several lodes, and several places are being worked at a profit, there are various other points of great interest to come off soon. That the mine has not had a fair trial no one would, I believe, pretend to deny, for sinking below the 30 has been suspended for a very long time, although good courses of lead have gone down below the present workings. It is what may be termed a easy ground mine, and when the levels are extended, and another lode met with by cross-cuts now being put out, the returns will, no doubt, be increased. Already the mine is making a profit. There is a good engine, water-wheel, crusher, very substantial dwelling-house and o

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN.—March 31: Quænangen—Lode E: In the deep adit easterly the lode is still rather small, but during the past fortnight a leader of yellow ore, solid, about 4 in. wide, has been met with, which appears to improve. The roof stope, in the shallow adit, looks rather better, where the lode now yields about 2 tons of ore per fin. In the 10, working west of Colo's shaft, the lode is over 2 ft. wide, with good portions of yellow and purple ore in its composition, worth 2% it. tons per fathom. We watch the progress of this working witt great interest, and view the present indications as very favourable. About 7 fins, above the 10 we have taken up another working from the old stope, where the lode is 3 feet wide, with ore dispersed throughout, at present yielding sufficient to pay. The tribute operations have progressed satisfactority, and the men are now engaged dressing their produce for the past two months. Since our last we have cut into the hanging wall of lode G from the bottom of the slok, and find it for 2 ft. in width to be composed of a good looking alcapar, with yellow ore irregularly intermixed; the latter is over 1 ton per fin. We, therefore, purpose cutting into the hanging side at other points.—Raipas: The stoping of the sides and bottom of the north-west goes on favourably, where the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 2 tons of good work per fin. The 15, to come under the above, is resumed, where the stratum is traversed by small voins of ore, and is tolerably easy for progress. The heavy spar lode about the 10 is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of good work per fin. On this same lode, in the shallow working, trials are being made at two points, which look kindly, and about pay the working costs.—Old Mine: As the lode in the midway level continued rather hard and poor, we have suspended it, and set the orey ground in the roof on tribute, where we expect to make some protatolie returns. In the 10 sound in the roof on tribute, where we expect to make some protatolie returns. In the

coming more easy. The small concerns do not present any now feature calling for remark. The usual number of hands have again settled on tribute, and now that the sumer is drawfur near every means will be used to increase the number of hands on this work from this time.—Citallizs Therease, the number of hands on this work from this time.—Citallizs Therease, the number of hands on this work from this time.—Citallizs Therease, Therease, The lode in the 60, each of Taylor's engine-shaft is 4 feet, wide, worth 6 tons per fm. The lode in the 60, each of Taylor's engine-shaft is 4 feet, wide, worth 6 tons per fm. The lode in the 60, each of Taylor's engine-shaft, has not been taken down for the last tan days. In the 60, west of ame shaft, the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. In the 85, west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookina, quartz, and stones of ore; this level is holed to Valente's winze. In the 98 west the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 25, west of the slide lode, there is an improvement in the lode in bearing and value, it now being worth 1 ton per fm. We have begun to drive an 18 fathorn level, west of Abel's winze, to get under Perez' shaft as soon as we can to unwater it. In the end the lode is small but regular, and yielding small stones of ore. In the 8, west of Perez' shaft, the lode is 2½ it. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. In the adit level, west of the same shaft, the lode is worth 1% in per fm. The lode in Perez's shaft, below the 5, is split into several branches, none of which are productive of who has been perfectly and the man are removed to drive a few fathoms on a branch gone off in the north side to see what it is.—Hive Shaft; we have begun to sink below the 50, where the lode is worth 1% tone per fathom. In the stopes (No. 2) the lode is worth 1% to per fathom. In the stopes (No. 2) the lode is worth 1% to per fm. In the stopes (No. 3) above the 60, west of Erneato's winze, the lode is worth 1½ tons per fathom. In the stopes (No. 1) above the 60, east of Jacquim's wi

most promising and productive character. The 5th level, east of San Gabriel shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fun.; the ground is harder than annal for driving. The 5th level, west of Goa's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathors—lock very regular, though scarcely reached the large cross-course, and we far the state of the stat

worth 47. per fm.; in the same level south we have now 2½ feet of the lode in the end, which is worth 67. per fm.—April 21: Miggiandone: Twenty tons of good copper ore were abipped per Orthey last week: 39 tons more are now ready for shipment at Genoa, and another considerable shipment will shortly follow from the mine. The end of Thompson's level is being driven in a fine course of rich copper ore, worth 3 tons per fm. We have gone through a branch of rich solid yellow ore, 4 inches wide, in driving this level, which crossed the lode, and enriched it very much. The new winze in Ulinton's level produces now 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The stopes in this level are still as good as last reported.—Baveno: Miniera Veschia was completely drained on Wednesday. In the bottom of the mine, which is 32 fms. under the adit, we found the Emily and Adela lode to be very powerful, regular, and promising. It is there 9 ft. wide, containing a leader of copper ore 9 in. wide; it is a very fine lode, and we are convideed that as soon as the mine will be in working condition large quantities of rich ore can be raised, and that all that has been hoped from it will be realised. We are now engaged in operations for supplying air to the lowest workings, where ventilation is entirely wanting.

tion is entirely wanting.

St. John DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Advices received per French steamer: Morro Velho, March 17.—Produce: The produce for the month of February amounts to 41-622 oits., equal to 339-861 pounds troy. It is the result of 28 days' operations, and has been derived as follows—viz.:—

5328.8

Thereby leaving a profit of £ 7,029 5 8

Mineral Wealth of Portugal.—The rumours mentioned for about a year by different journals of the appearance of mines of mercury in the district of Oporto have just been fully and satisfactorily confirmed; the discovery of interesting gold mines close to them having been made at the same time. On Wednesday last specimens from the mines were exhibited in the office of Mr. Russell, British merchant, and were examined by a great number of judges, of enquirers, and of capitalists of this Exchange, the occurrence being the general topic of conversation the whole of that day, and in a short time a powerful company will be formed, under the name of the Oporto Mining Company, consisting in part of British capitalists, to carry on mining works on a vast scale. The mercury is found pure in a native state, and is called "Mannacial d'Azogue," or constant spring of mercury, a most rare circumstance, which for a long time prevented our actentific men, as well as the public in general, from thinking seriously about the discovery, whilst the English engineer, Mr. Calvert, at once advised Mr. Russell to continue his examination of the country, and his efforts to obtain from the authorities noncession of the working of it; and even here some persons who were well acquainted with what had taken place about the native mercury of other parts of this district and of Portugal, and who had observed with interest the discussion in the French journals respecting that of Montpellier, with their humble advice constantly encouraged the discoverer, whose exemplary perseverance is at last crowned with such promising results. The above-mentioned English engineer at length acknowledged (and in the presence of the Portuguese scientific officials) that the mineral was perfectly capable of being explored, and expected there should be found in its neighbourhood the bold of cinnabar, as is the latt that the areat mercuriferous beds actually under exploration are all cinnabar, as is the MINERAL WEALTH OF PORTUGAL.—The rumours mentioned for about Fortuguese scientine officials) that the mineral was perfectly capable of being exploid and expected there should be found in its neighbourhood the bod of cinnabar (suiphu of mercury), from the decomposition of which, probably, it is produced, for it is knot that the great mercuriferous beds actually under exploration are all cinnabar, as is case at Aimaden in Andalusia and at Idria in Dalmatia. From what we heard Mr. Cover say, there were aircady specimens in the museum of the Camara from each of the case at Almaden in Andalusia and as terrain Dalman. The Camara from each of those vert say, there were already specimens in the museum of the Camara from each of those places, and he himself presented to this museum a fine specimen of dark red cinnatual from Mexico, to facilitate to seekers the knowledge of the principal varieties of so important a mineral, and to familiarise them with its different aspects. The gold miner cut, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode large and irregular, and spotted with lead ore. The 66, west of same cross-cut, is also worth 1 ton per fam—lode chiefly composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and lead ore. Dias cross-cut south, in the 66, is worth ½ ton per fm. This ond has intersected the south lode; it is of a kindly appearance, but not so productive as we expected to find it. Sanchez cross-cut continues without any material atteration—Shafts and Winzes: In the engine-shaft the sumpmen are now changing the pitwork. The ground in Crosby's shaft is rather hard, and the water quick for sinking. James's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm., the fole in this winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. the fole in this winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. the fole in this winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. the fole in this winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. the fole in the winze is worth 1½ ton per fm. the fole shows a rapid underlie in this sink, and is less productive than when commenced. Leridas winze is worth ½ ton per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status export. Dalgadas' winze is worth 150 mp. per status e oral, and to familiarise them with its different aspects. The gold mines Messrs. Russell and Calvert are also very interesting, and the gangue, or of them is a rock of bluish-black quartz, absolutely identical with that of discovered by Messrs. Russeil and Calvert are also very interesting, and the gangue, or matrix, of one of them is a rock of bluish-black quartz, absolutely identical with that of Gongo Soco (in Brazil), so that the specimens from one may be confounded with those from the other locality, as may be seen by comparing Mr. Russeil's specimens with those which Mr. Calvert found in the said museum, and there set apart to facilitate the comparison. The metalliferous area manifested by Mr. Russeil is situated exactly in the most promising geological position—that is, on the junction of the Oporto belt of granitic (which runs from N.N.W. to S.S.E.) with the Silurian schists, the layers of which, raised to the surface, are crossed by veins of quartz perpendicular to the direction of the same sohists; but that which enhanced the scientific interest of this, our Silurian formation, is Mr. Calvert's observation that there had been three distinct granitic upliftings—a Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous, each in succession having dislocated and traversed its anterior, also the absence of the Cambrian, Lower Silurian, and a great part of the Middle Silurian. The upper, and some layers of the Middle Silurian, are resting directly upon the granite, and to complete the interest sterce scats some Devonian strata, as certain fossils found by Mr. Calvert prove. Of such a combination of circumstances there is no instance, either in the Ural or in Australia, as may be seen from the "Siluria" of Sir Koderick Murchison, as well as from the two works written by Mr. Calvert himself:—1. "Comparison of the Auriferous Rocks of Great Britain and Ireiand (come recently discovered by the author, and now under active exploration), with those Calvert himself:—1. "Comparison of the Auriferous Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland (some recently discovered by the author, and now under active exploration), with those of Australia, and other parts of the world."—2. "Receipt for Discovering Gold-Bearing Minerals." The trilobites and other fossils of Vallongo have now been found for the first time in ground situated north of Oporto by the English engineer of whom we have spoken. We cordially congratulate Mr. Russell on his enlightened perseverance, and on the auspicious name which has been given to the company; and we congratulate Oporto on the prosperity which must result to her from having a little California, and a kind of Almaden, in her neighbourhood.— Commercia do Oporto: April 12.

of Almaden, in her neighbourhood.—Commercio do Oporio: April 12.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—EASE FOR THE DYSPEPTIC.—Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the curse of thousands who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which might have been avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing, and strengthening. They may be taken without interference with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: The end driving at the 42 presents every appearance that we are near the main lode north of the cross-course, and the indications are similar to those met with in the levels above before intersecting the lode. We have also cut a strong feed of water in the end. The lode in the winze sinking under the 32 appear to be very large, and the part now working on is producing about ½ ton per fathom The stope in back of the 32, south of shaft, is worth ¾ of a ton per fathom. All other places are without change. We have now ready for shipment a parcel of about 25 tons of lead ore.

The stope in back of the \$2, south of shaft, is worth \$4 of a ton per fathom. All other places are without change. We have now ready for shipment a parcel of about 25 tons of lead ore.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Thomas, T. Hosking, April 23: In the 160, east of Davey's engine-shaft, we have put the men to drive south to prove the size and quality of the lode. In the said level west, in driving north on the flookan, the ground is easy for driving. The 160, driving east on the main lode, is as last reported, worth 181, per fm. The rise in back of said level is worth 161, per fm. The 160 driving east from cross-cut, on the north lode, is producing ore, but not to value. In the 140 cast we are driving north from the main lode, for the purpose of cutting the north lode, we occasionally meet with branches of mundic, which we consider to be a good indication for ore.

ASHBURTON UNITELD.—W. Edwards, April 24: Since my last report the 55 fm. level, on Beam lode, has been cleared west of ilobour's engine-shaft 45 fms., and the timberman is now engaged putting in stull in the back of the same to enable us to let two pitches in the bottom at our next setting. Our various ends throughout the mine awithout any change. The tribute department is looking much better. We hope to sample in about three weeks from 12 to 14 tons of tm.

BEDFORD UNITELD.—J. Phillips, April 22: We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the 130 west. The lode in the 115 west is 2½ feet wile, and worth 2 tors per fathom; Lang's stopes, in this level, will yield 2½ tons per fathom. Yandell's atopes, in the back of the 103 west, are worth 3½ tons; and Woolcock's stopes, in the 90 certs, are worth 2½ tons. Rule's stopes, in the 35 cast, will yield 2 tons. BOSCUNIDE.—April 21: Since my report of March 19 we have been driving the 26, east and worth 25 tons an improvement; we are now driving the end in the lode by six men; it is 5 fms. wide, composed of spar and peach, with a little tin of a low produce, but it is 5 fms. wide, composed of spar and peach, with

working on further west; little has been done in driving on its course, so not much can be said for the present; I shall be able to write you more fully in a few days. The stope in bottom of the 17 is producing good work. The ground laid open on this lode, both back and bottom, looks well, and from present appearances, in the course of another month—that is, after we have laid open a little more ground—I expect to increase our returns. I never saw this part of the mine look so promising.— South Lode: We have again resumed our sinking. The water here is not so quick as we have had it for the last three weeks. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 2½ feet wide, carrying tin, but not sufficient to value. The tribute pitches are without atteration. We are getting on with our burning and dressing as fast as we possibly can, and should I be a little behind with my promise of 4 tons of tin—that is, by the end of this month—I shall send in 5 tons instead of the 4 tons promised, and I hope in a month from that time to sell 5 tons more.

send in 5 tons instead of the 4 tons promised, and I hope in a month from since where to sell 5 tons more.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, April 24: The 40 end is now extended 5 fms. west beyond the winze; the lode continues much the same. We have taken down about 15 feet of the lode north of the winze, there are still strings of ore, and no signs of a north wall. We are now taking down the lode for 15 ft. after the end west, and I am glad to say it continues much the same as it was in cutting through. We shall by the end of the present week have 29 tons of ore ready to sample, should you wish it done.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Koach: I wrote you on Tuesday last, and now drop a line to say that there is no alteration in the mine since that day, with the exception of the 25 west being more promising for ore; from appearance I expect an improvement here hourly.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—S. S. Bice: The lode in the 50 west shows just the same appearance as when last reported on. The lode in the 60 west contains a great deal of chlorite and mandle, combined with spots of copper ore. We are pushing on the cross-cut in the 80 with all possible speed.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—S. S. Bice: The lode in the 80 west shows just the same appearance as when last reported on. The lode in the 60 west contains a great deal of chiorite and mundic, combined with apots of copper ore. We are pushing on the cross-cut in the 80 with all possible speed.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 23: All the operations are progressing favourably, but without any improvement to notice since my last.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. Bishop, jun., April 23: The eastern endmen at the 13, on Clarke's lode, have been engaged cutting ground for the air-machine, and fixing the same at the adit, consequently very little has been done in the end since my last report. The wastern end, on ditto, is worth 61. per fm. The winze sinking under this level, on the great north lode, is progressing astisfactorily; the lode is composed of mundic, prian, blende, and yellow copper ore-a kindly lode. The eastern adit cross-cut is letting out a great quantity of water, strongly mineralised. The adit end, east of cross-cut, on the south lode, is producing a little ore, but not to value. No. 1 stope, on this lode, is worth 71, per fm.; No. 2, 51; and No. 3, 61, per fm. The pitches on the adit lode are much the same as for some time past. The shaftmen are engaged putting in penthouse, cutting ground, &c., and other work preparatory to sinking.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 22: There has been no alteration worthy of particular notice in the different points of operation during the past week. We have not taken down the Menadue lode since hast reported on.

CASTLEWARD.—R. Tabb, April 21: The ground now in the bottom of the engine-shaft appears to be changing; it is not so compact or hard as it was. Should this favourable change continue we shall be able to sink much faster than we have done heretofore. The stope south-east, in back of the 20, has improved, and will now yield 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope west of ditto has also improved, and will now yield 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope west of ditto has also improved,

strakes, &c. : the smith has nearly finished all the Iron work required for the dressing department.

CEFN CHCEN.—I. Williams, April 23: I have to report that a discovery was made yesterday in the 82 yard level driving towards the junction, which point I have often alluded to in my former reports as one at which we might expect something good. This discovery was made at this end on the bottom part of the forebreast, where there is a course of ore 18 to 29 inches wide, nearly solid ore, and if this course of ore rises to the back of the end it will be worth 40!. per fathom, and in a few days trial I can give a better account of this end. At the 99 yard level, or bottom of the old mine, we have discovered a course of ore for 14 yards in length, worth upon an average 12!. per fathom, and in three weeks time the engine-shaft will reach that place, when we shall be in full operation at this point, and I can assure you this is a discovery of importance, and will make our mine.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, April 24: The great north cross continues hard for driving. The present forebreast is 40 yards more to drive before intersecting the red vein. We have driven through two strong beds of limestone and spar intermixed. We have this morning come to a strong bed of shale, but cannot tell its thickness until it is broken through. The 40 yard level, driving west from Pugh's shaft, is without alternation since last week.

CEAPALOTE UNITEE.—I. Pemperity. April 19: The lode in the 80, west of the

is broken through. The 40 yard level, driving west from Pugh's shaft, is without alteration since last week.

CHARLOTEE UNITED.—J. Pemberthy, April 19: The lode in the 80, west of the engine-shaft, continues to turn out rich stones of ore, worth 10.2, per fm., with every indication of a further improvement. The lode in the 70, west of the engine-shaft, is much the same as last reported. The lode in the 50, east of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, is looking very kindly, with a good branch of ore; this end is at present suspended from nutwork and set on tribute. The lode in the 50 east, on King's lode, is 2 feet wide, with good stones of ore—much the same as last reported. The lode in the 50 exit, on King's lode, is about 2 ft. wide, and has been driven about 2 fm. since our last report; the first fathon was worth about 10.4, and the last about 20. The lode in the 80 west, on King's lode, is about 2 ft. wide, and has been driven about 2 fm. since our last report; the first fathon was worth about 10.4, and the last about 20. The lode in the 45, west of Norden's shaft, on the south lode, is 18 in, wide, with stones of ore—much the same as last reported. The lode in the 45, east of Norden's shaft, on the south lode, is all the size of the end—turning out good stones of ore. The lode in the 25, west of Norden's shaft, is split, and gone off in two branches.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, April 23: The lode in the 20, driving east, is looking better than 1 have before seen it, it being now 3 ft. wide, and is a very promising lode better than 1 have before seen it, it being now 3 ft. wide, and is a very promising lode better than 1 have before seen it, it being now 3 ft. wide, and is a very promising lode

r, April 23: The lode in the 20, driving east, is looking t, it being now 3 ft. wide, and is a very promising lode etter than I have before seen it, it being

for making ore at a deeper level. There is no alteration in the 32 east, or in the stopes east and west of winze in back of this level. CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, April 17: In the 100 sonth, west of Tickell's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the winze sinking below the 60, west

cut and west of winze in back of this level.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, April 17: In the 100 sonth, west of Tickell's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the winze sinking below the 60, west of Walker's shaft, we are cross-cutting the lode, and are now in it about 5 ft., without any appearance of the north wall as yet. The lode for this width is worth 3 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. No alteration in Walker's shaft during the past week.

— Francis Puckey, Edward Dunstan, April 24: In the 100, about 30 ins. west of Tickell's shaft, we are cross-cutting south of the great lode, and have driven about 10 ft. We have discovered in the end a lode or branch containing tin, but there is not yet enough done to ascertain its size and value. Walker's shaft is sunk 14 fms. 2 ft. below the 60. The lode at the bottom for 3 ft. wide will produce 5 cwts, of tin to the 100 sacks. In the winze sinking below this level we are cross-cutting the great lode at about 12 fms. deep, and are in it about 7 ft., without any appearance of the north wall. This lode is worth 3 cwts. of tin to the 100 (12 gallon) sacks.

DALE.—R. Niness, April 23: We commenced working again on the new shaft on Monday last, and am glad to say we are going on most vigorously. We are keeping the water in the 26, in the old mine. I must say that I am not at all satisfied with the trial we made in stopping the engine, as nothing could be more unfavourable than the state of the weather, as we have had continued rain, hail, and storm during the past month, in as much that the whole neighbourhood has been almost deluged, and I purpose given in the new shaft, which will neither cause any extra expense nor loss of time; the shaft, and will be commenced so as to be completed with the erection of the engine, &c. in the new shaft, which will neither cause any extra expense nor loss of time; the shaft, and will be commenced so as to be completed with the erection of the engine, &c. in the new road that we are making from the old mine to the new shaft, read

DEBORAH AND SUMMER VALE.—J. Trevethan, April 24: The feetway shalt secured to the bottom, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of limestone, d strongly impregnated with earbonate of lime and spots of lead ore, altogether a fine it. I have since put the men to clear the bottom level, and they have completed out 10 fms. The old men carried the level on the soft part of the lode, leaving about it, of the hard part standing; this we shall take down, which will evidently pay the st of doing so, being intermixed with fine lumps of ore; and probably it may, when

It comes to be taken down, yield better than it appears in sight. The large profits that these old mines have made are almost sufficient proof, in my opinion, that when we get sible, because we are anxious to open out the lode in the 90 as of

DRAKE WALIS.—T. Gregory, April 23: We have passed through the bar of capel in the 102, cast of Matthew's shaft, and find the branches again improved in value, worth 251, per fm. In the Tye level, cast of Matthews's, the branches are worth 71, per fm. The branches in the 89, west of Betteley's shaft, are worth 92, per fm., and when we communicate with machine shaft we shall have a long place of ore ground available. We have not taken down the main branch in the 60, west of Brenton's since the last report; the men are driving by the side of the same for greater dispatch until the end of the month, when it will be taken down. The branches in the 50 and the 40 are worth 121, and 101, per fm., as last reported. The surface water having abated, we are again pushing on the double skip-road in Brenton's shaft, and we hope now to make greater dispatch with the same.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, April 22: We are removing the pitwork, capstan, and shears to the new engine-shaft, which is about 100 fathoms to the east of the engine, close on the junction of six lodes, and very near the inection of the killas. We shall six his shaft

BULLA.—J. Martyn, April 22: We are removing the pitwork, capatan, and shears to the new engine-shaft, which is about 100 fathoms to the east of the engine, close on the junction of six lodes, and very near the junction of the killas. We shall sink this shaft 26 or 30 fms.; there is a very promising lode in it, underlying north, 8 ft. wide, which will all pay for stamping. These lodes having all been productive for this shallow, I think there is no doubt of their improving in depth. Our engine-shaft is now down 6 fathoms, which was set to four men, at 25s. per fm., the ground being very good for sinking, and requiring but little timber. I have no doubt this will prove a paying mine.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, April 17: The lode in the 20, west of the engine-shaft, is improving in size, being now upwards of 6 ft. do in the 20, west of the engine-shaft, is improving in size, being now upwards of 6 ft. All the other bargains are much the same as when last reported on. On surface all the machinery is in good working order, and we are going on with the dressing of the ores with all possible speed.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, W. Arthur, April 23: In the 80, driving south of Fainter's engine-shaft, we are daily expecting to cut the lode. The 70, west of engine-shaft, on the south lode, has a more promising appearance, the last 2 fms. driving has been producing good stones of copper ore; three men are now rising in the back of this level, in order to drain the orey ground in the bottern of the 50, when we shall be able to sink winzes, and hope to open up a profitable piece of ore ground. The 50, driving south of feature-shaft, ow as urface. In the 50, driving west of engine-shaft, on the end is 2 feet wide, company of the progressing favourably; these lodes are standing whole to surface. In the 50, driving west of engine-shaft, on the end is 2 feet wide, company of the progressing favourably; these lodes are standing whole to surface. In the 50, driving west of engine-shaft, on the end is 2 feet wide. Company of the pr

be this level; in order to drain the orey ground in the bottom of two 50, when we shall be able to sink winzes, and hope to open up a profitable piece of ore ground. The 50, driving south of engine-shaft, towards the south lodes, is progressing favourably; these lodes are standing whole to surface. In the 50, driving west of engine-shaft, on the south, is a little improved, with good stones of ore. The lode in the end is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and mundic, with spots of ore. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. We sampled yesterday 142 tons of average quality copper ore.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—T. Richards, April 22: In the 40 the ground continues favourable for progress, and, according to dialling, we have about 5 fms. more to intersect the lode. We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 64.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, April 24: The 46, east of engine-shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm., and is easier for progress. The 46, east of engine-shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 36 is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. Gard's shaft is nearly down to the deep adit in favourable ground. The rise in the back of the 16, east of Gard's shaft, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm.

EAST JANE.—J. Veroce, II. B. Vercoe, April 23: Western Lode: We have cut another east and west branch in the adit end, which is about 6 in, wide; although the lode is disordered a little at present, it is now about 4 feet wide, composed of flockan, quartz, and prian, saving work for copper, and about 1 ton of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce on an average about 5 cwts, of lead per fathorn.—Middle Lode: The east and west lode, referred to in our last report, is not yet cut through; the progress has been rather slow during the past week, on account of the ground being hard. The new shaft is sunk about 11 fms, the ground is just as last reported. We sample this week a parcel of lead, of about the same quality as the last. EAST EOSEWARNE.—J. James,

worth 30t, per fathom. We calculate to sample on Tuesday next from 75 to 80 tons of good quality ore.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 23: There has been no lode taken down in the engine-abate this week. The lode in the 45, east of the shalt, is 3 feet wide, producing good work for tin and copper ore, worth 10t, per fm. The lode in the 45 west is about 2 feet wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 81, per fathom. The lode in the 35 east is from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of peach, quartz, and prian, yielding good work for tin, worth 61, per fm., looking promising, and if we may judge from the appearances of this lode we are of opinion this will make tin below. The stope above the 35 is worth 51, per fm.
EAST WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, April 15: Middle Lode: The 20 cast is driving by four men, at 31, per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of tin. This end is approaching under a very promising lode that has been seen in the shallow adit, composed of spar, prian, and a nice-looking gossan. In the same level we have three men cross-cutting north, at 11. 15s, per fathom, and I expect there are about 10 fms. to drive to cut the north lode.—South Lode: In the 20 we are sinking a winze, by two men, at 31, per fm. the lode is producing a little tin. This winze is 25 fms. east of the deep adit level, on the junction of a cross lode, which has made a large quantity of tin in the level above. In costeaning at surface we have cut a lode of a very promising appearance, and shall commence to sink a small shaft on it at once.

east of the deep adit level, on the junction of a cross lode, which has made a large quantity of thin in the level above. In costeaning at surface we have cut a lode of a very promising appearance, and shall commence to sink a small shaft on it at once.

— E. Rogers, J. Pope, April 24: Middle Lode: In the 20 end, cast of shaft, there is a little improvement, the lode is worth 51, per fathom. In the cross-cut driving north the ground is favourable for driving.—South Lode: In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level there is no alteration; the lode is producing some good stones of tin.—Eastern Lode: We have just commenced to sink a perpendicular shaft, and expect to cut the lode at about 10 fathoms deep.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, April 24: The lode in the adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is composed of very fine gossan, quartz, and mundie, and is exceedingly numeristic.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, April 24: The lode in the adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is composed of very fine gossan, quartz, and mundie, and is exceedingly promising.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, April 23: Homersham's Shaft: In the 120 east the lode is 18 in, wide, consisting of quartz, prian, and stones of rich ore. In the cross-cut south, in the 10 east, ground slow of progress, being composed principally of capel, and the water is increasing; the latter, however, is a good indication. In Fewin's cross-cut north, in the 110 east, the north portion of the lode is increased and cut into 3½ ft.; it consists of ferruginous quartz, capel, and good stones of grey sulphure to copper. In the 100 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, for the present disordered by a side, and unproductive. In Viga's No. 2 wings, in back of the 100, on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In the stope in back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 wings, the lode is worth 101, per fm. In the rise (Webber's) in back of the 66 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and occasionally good stones of ore. In the 82 west the driving is being extended northerly for intersection of a portion of the lode standing in that direction.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, S. Sampson, W. Ople, April 21: Bottrall's Lode: In the 270, east of Bottrall's shaft, we have intersected the great cross-course, and when driven through we shall cross-cut south to cut the lode east of this cross-course. At this point we are expecting a great improvement, and by extending this level east to have a good run of ore yer ground. In the 260 east the lode is 1½ feet wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 7t, per ton.—Trathan's Lode: In the 260 east the lode is 1½ feet wide, and will yield 1½ for of ore per fm. worth 7t, per ton.—Trathan's Lode: In the 260 east the lode is 1½ feet wide, and will yield 1½ for soft ore per fathom, worth 8t, per ton. In the 30 east the lode is 16 tot wide, for the ore parts. In the 10

back of the 50 east is producing saving work, but not sufficient to value. The other parts of the mine not named are much the same as last reported.

FRANK MILLS,—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, April 23: Since our last report we have been driving the 84 north by the west side of the lode; the ground continues easy, and we are making good progress, and we purpose cutting into the lode at intervals to prove its value. We have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 72, on the west lode, to ventilate that and the 84; the ground in it is moderately easy for progress. The 72 north, on the west branch, is still showing the most favourable indications of productiveness, yet it is only yielding a small quantity of saving work; a this end is becoming a great distance from any direct ventilation (and the same remark will apply to the end over the 65), we have commenced a winze in the hottom of the gress. The 12 north, on the west branch, is still showing the most favourable indications of productiveness, yet it is only yielding a small quantity of saving work; as this end is becoming a great distance from any direct ventilation (and the same remark will apply to the end over the 60), we have commenced a winze in the bottom of the 60, which will ventilate both ends when holed. The lode in this winze is producing a small quantity of work. The stope in back of the 84 is looking much the same and last reported, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the 46 is not producing as much ore as we expected. No other change to notice.

FRON.—S. Trevethan, jun., April 24: About 8 fms. from surface we got into a good lode, fully 4 ft. wide, and worth at least ½ ton of lead ore to the fathom; we carried it with us in the shaft for about 9 ft., but from its fast underlie the as again gone out of the shaft. I think it, however, advisable to sink the shaft perpendicular to a depth of 12 fs. then cross-cut to the lode which the men are actively engaged about. Many hundreds of fathoms of ground have been stoped away on this lode further east, and from the nature of the workings I am quite inclined to think that the old reports of this being at one time a good time are true. When clearing up an old winze we found lumps of ore weighing fully 12 lbs. each.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, April 19: In owe up into 5 ft., carrying a leader part 2 ft. wide, composed of beautiful spar, mundic, and copper ore, which will yield of the latter 3 tons than the at first anticipated; it is now cut into 5 ft., carrying a leader part 2 ft. wide, composed of beautiful spar, mundic, and copper ore, which will yield of the latter 3 tons per fathom; the water is still flowing very strong from the end, and showing every indication of there being a large and porous lode ahead. There has been nothing of importance met with in the cross-cut driving south at the 36 during the past week. The tribute department, on the whole, is also improv

mundic, and good spots of copper ore. The sinking is being push sible, because we are anxions to open out the lode in the 90 as an anticipate to find an improvement as we get down with the shaft GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, Aprill Hill Brothers shaft is in a more settled channel of ground, and as before; it is what is termed white killas, with traces of eivan and p shall be able to say more about this ground in a week or two, but best for lead we have yet seen, and we hope soon to meet with the shaft we have cut through the lode in the cross-cut, which is fail 4 of quartz, mundic, prian, and lead; the north wall is well defined, a flookan on it, letting out water; the lode where we have interested to value, being in the killas, but we have set six men to drive west, which is towards the great elvan course, where we expect to find it ities. Some good stones of lead have lately been taken from the invariably the case when the lode and elvan meet. We have set at the former price.

invariably the case when the lode and civan mect. The nave set like at the former price (REAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, E. Richards, J. Fetherick, Age GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, E. Richards, J. Fetherick, Age engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, the ground is favourable; no lost sate 120 west the lode is unproductive. In the 120, east of Official, the lob poor. In the 110, east of ditto, the lode is 6 ft. wide, saving work for an tel 110 rise the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not 100 winze No. 1 lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work for tin. Wasley's winst tons per fathom; the 100 cast, 20 tons; Colman's winze, 12 tons; Malte tons per fathom; the 100 cast, 20 tons; Colman's winze, 12 tons; Malte tons. In the 90 end cast the lode is large, but not much to value. In the lode has been taken down. In the 70 cast the lode is yielding 4 tons per sust the lode is poor. At Walker's shaft the ground is favourable. In cross-cut no lode—still in the civans. The 50 and 50 cross-cuts are with notice. At Boscawen's we are fixing the 50-in. plunger, and our progress shafts is satisfactory.

cross-cult no lode—still in the evanus.

At Boscaweris we are fixing the 50-in. plunger, and our progress in shafts is enti-factory.

GROSYENOR.—W. Sandoe, April 23: In the 65 yard level cross-cult from the whim-shaft (in order to intersect the Pant-y-Gwianod east net whave, during the past day or two, crossed some branches of spar, &c., which, in indicates our near approach to the lode, which we are expecting very self the end going east in the ore ground at this level is looking better that whe it a month ago; the stiff ground which we then had has given place to and far more congenial for lead ore; excellent lumps of which we arecay be the forebreast, and we expect it will further improve. The stope east of in bottom of the 40 yard level, has also rather improve during the past web producing excellent lumps, with also a mixture of lead ore. The drivinges stope, in back of the 40 yard level, continues to produce occasional lumps end going west from No. 3 shaft produces a mixture of ore, and the ground; mising. In the 47 yard level, going west from No. 1 shaft, the last 5 or 5/1 been through a soft clayey kind of ground, producing small imps of one, is very similar in appearance to the ground which a little further south yie posits of lead ore; should this point lead to a discovery (as we have rease will), it will be of importance, it being quite in malden ground. The different produces and the present moment not very far generally exceedingly promising, and will ere long undoubtedly list to the leaf results.

operation throughout the mine, although at the present moment not very rid lines generally exceedingly promising, and will ere long undoubtedly lead to see see able results.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, April 20: The mine is quite as good as last reyord. In section two more men to get ore in a few days.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, April 19: The lode in the stopes in back of the list shout the same value as for some time past, producing 3½ found for present in lode in the 35 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, bleak, at a producing 1½ to nof the laster per fathom—astrong kindly lode, opening though a producing 1½ to nof the laster per fathom—astrong kindly lode, opening though a very kindly lode, all in whole ground to surface. All of ther pitches as such less as for some time past.—Eastern Mine: No lode taken down in the 70 each this week, but so far as seen appears to be large. The stopes in back of the same lends and west of winze, will produce 1½ to no fore per fm., and ground easy frequent and west of winze, will produce 1½ to no fore per fm., and ground easy frequent and west of winze, will produce 1½ to no fore per fm., and ground easy frequent and to pain it. The carpenters are now making launders, and the labourer as size good progress with the embankment across the valley to form the reservic.

LOWER PAIK.—W. Davies, April 24: The ground in Staar's shalt ha lens for sinking, and expect a further improvement shortly. The 49 yard lent, six for sinking, and expect a further improvement shortly. The 49 yard lent, six for sinking, and expect a further improvement shortly. The 49 yard lent, six for sinking, and expect when the same as last week. The stope in back of the 49 yard lent, six for sinking, and expect the castings for the whimsey to-morrow, when no time will be lost in the same MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, April 19: The part of lode now driving in the 51 kp his good stones of yellow ore. In the 50 east end there is no alteration size and in good stones of yellow ore. In the 50 east end there is no al

of the back of which will pay for taking away. If we had more staming peace ould make considerably larger returns.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the it, and ing much the same as last reported; the ground, however, is hard, and the water of the tent of the peace of th

netta's, since the last report, then worth 4 tons of good ors per fm. No also other part of the mine.

NORTH MINERA.—April 24: In the 45 yard level, driving east of 0.

the lode is very promising, and worth from 25, to 30, per fathom for iestin back of this level are producing excellent lead, worth 30t. per fathom spect of a continuance. We have communicated the winze reterred to in report, and have now improved ventilation, and a better advantage are silevel. The caunter lode north is worth 15t, per fathom. The caunter is last reported, worth 9t, per fathom for lead. The eastern shaft, in the west, progresses very satisfactorily, and produces a little lead; this sel im prospects, and I have no doubt but that I shall be able to report agine ment here shortly.—Wilson's Shaft: The stope in the back of the nor last reported, worth 9t, per fathom. Our surface and dressing operations ing as fast as possible.

ng as fast as possible.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY—J. W. Crase, April 23: The flat-rod shaft
ft. below the 62; present price for sinking, by six mening tribute group NORTH WHEAL BUSY—J. W. Crase, April 20: All Models of the feel of pearance; it is 2 ft. wide, co

ward to an early improvement in this end. The locate in the toward appearance; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, mundic, and quart, and will be running quantity of mineral.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, April 24: Murchison's Shat: in Cross-cut south, at the 52 west, the ground continues rather slow from the country of the locate worth ½ ton of ore per fin. In the 42 west, east of Carter's cross-cut south, art of the locate, the locate worth ½ ton of ore per fin. In the 42 west, east of Carter's cross-cut country there is as yet no improvement. In Davis's winze, on No. I south locate, the lode is still disordered by the consequently there is as yet no improvement. In Davis's winze, the locate is a system of the locate of the consequently there is as yet no improvement. In Davis's winze, the locate is a stones of ore. In Edwards's cross-cut south, at the 30 west, east of Particle and the locate is a stones of the locate is a stone of the locate is the locate in the locate is a stone of the locate is located in the locate is a stone of the locate is located in the located in located in the located in the located in located in the located in l worth 25t. per fm. In Bennett's winze, sinking below the progress is being nade, and good stones of tin and copper or is, therefore, promising the stones of the stones.

for the engine-snart below the 40 as fast as we possibly can; the ground just now is rather and, and traversed with branches of quartz, mixed with mondie and GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, April 21: In the 122 east better progress is being made in driving; there is no change to report in the lode. In the 122 west the men to the past week, with a view to meet with more the favourable ground by the side of the lode, in order to drive therein.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, April 22: The state of the nine is much the same as last reported.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, April 24: The lode in the 80, west of fire which is the same as last reported.

GREAT REGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 24: The lode in the 80, west of fire which is the same as last reported.

GREAT BETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, April 24: The lode in the 80, west of fire which is the same as last reported.

GREAT REGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 24: The lode in the 80, west of winze, is worth to the same as last reported.

GREAT BETALLACK.—W. B. Collom, April 24: The lode in the 80, west of winze, is worth to the same as last reported.

GREAT BETALLACK.—W. B. Collom, April 24: The lode in the 80, west of winze, is worth to same as last reported.

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GREAT BETALLACK.—W. B. Collom, April 24: The lode in the 80 west of winze, is worth to same as last reported.

The same as last reported.

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T-Y-BUAL of this le as to get N-AN-DE 201. per sol The 100 we new rise is

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cotain must is stiff, do is

T-Y-BUARTH.—J. Trevethan, April 24: The lode in the 44 is much improved senace since my last report; it is full 4 feet wide, and from a hard black stone is promising light limestone, intermixed with carbonate of lime and good lumps of : a more promising lode cannot be seen, and blof sair to open out well as it goes at under the old workings, where immense returns have been made. A stope in a of this level, and 20 fms. behind the end, is worth 3 tons per fm. The north becoming more encouraging, and I think after we extend a few fathoms further as to get off from the influence of the north and south lode, it will become outside.

to get of from the infinite of the florid and south cocces, which seeds while.

N-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Deibridge, J. Thomas, April 19: The large been sinking all the week without hindrance. The lode in the bottom gorted, worth 16t, per fm. for the length carried, 14 ft. The lode in the 110 worth 40t, per fm. for the breadth carried, 6 ft., and no wall. The stopes are presolid fm. The 110 west end is worth 8t. per fm. The 100 east end is 100 west end is worth 7t, per fm. The 50 west is producting stones of tim. The 100 rest is product. The 50 west is production of tim. The 90 west, set is yet unsettled, but very promising for the production of tim. The 90 west, ref's lode, is worth 7t, per fm.—Cobbler's: The 56 east end is worth 6t, per fm. delays; In the 47 east end the lode is split up and unproductive. In the lode is small, producing fair quality tinsinff. Our machinery during the week working well.

g and Braggs. In the 3t cast entire total process. The leads is small, producing fair quality tinsum. Our machinery during the week as working well.

DEN OONSOLS.—J. Warren, April 19: I beg to hand you my report of work sing the past month. The 142 north is driven 2 fms. 3 fa. 1; lode 2 ft., wide, probe that the control of the control

and setting-day.

MOOK.—S. Bennetts, April 22: During the past month the "Lode-an-Treffr's shaft, has improved, and particularly so on the east side of s

any other part of the little. April 22: During the past month the "Lode-angray and setting-day.

HIGEY MOOR.—S. Bennetts, April 22: During the past month the "Lode-angust of Tengry's shark, has Improved, and particularly so on the east side of a reas-course lately discovered; the lode in the present end being from 12 to 15 in. algoed work throughout. The lode in the west end at this pince is small, although by good. The north lode at the east shaft has also improved westward, and ochigh a bear of the samp and the state of the south shaft has continued a mach alteration. The sumpmen have completed the necessary alterations in sort, &c., and are proceeding with the sinking of this shaft with all speed. We toget the stamps at work in the coarse of a fortnight.

EO ONSOLS.—R. Stevens, April 23: The lode at the new shaft is without any to notice, it being about 18 inches wide, and yielding about 20 grains of tin to the stamp of the stamps at work in the coarse of a fortnight.

B. The lode in the 85 east, on the north lode, is still small, but from appear-likely to open out soon. The 35 west, on this lode, is opened on about 8 feet; as in wide, containing a little tin, but not sufficient to value.

SPER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, April 24: We beg to say that segine-shaft is being sunk below the 50 fm. level with all speed. In the 50 fm. tolow's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, all saving work for tin and copper. The twings shinking below the 40, east of the above shaft, the lode is 5 feet with first in and copper 15t, per fm. In the 40, west of Huil's shaft, the lode is 5 feet with in the shaft is a feet wide, worth 12t.

In the winze sinking below the 40, east of Huil's shaft, the lode is 5 feet with in the shaft is north part of the lode is not of Huil's shaft, and copper 15t, per fm. In the 40, west of Huil's shaft, and coper 16t. Per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Huil's shaft, and coper 16t. Per fm. The lode in the 180 east of Huil's shaft, and the sainting below the 30, west of Henry's shaft, we have abo

any other bargain. P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, April 22: Higgs's Shaft: The ESCL—W. Hollow, P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, April 22: Higgs's Shaft: The ESCL—W. Hollow, P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, April 22: Higgs's Shaft: The Seast is 2 it. wide, poor. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level 8, worth 141. per fm. The lode in the 65 east is worth 51. per fathom.—New 1: The lode in the 76 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin, and has pearance. The lode in the 65 east is worth 301. per fm. No. 1 stope, in the this level, is worth 601. per fm.; No. 2 stope is worth 401. per fm.; No. 3 with 301. per fm. The No. 3 stope, on the cross-course, is worth 1101. per fm. east from Dunstan's shaft continue to open tribute ground that will set at on the average. The 75, west of Little Wheal Speed shaft, is poor. The foler tribute and tutwork setting on Saturday last:—96 men on tribute at 8s. 11d. Then on tutwork.

ine on tutwork.

Be on tutwork.

Be of January and February, and gave out that we shall set the sinking of the on Saturday, and a few other bargains. We are going on with bringing and dressing the same, but in consequence of the great width of lode in some soft arm out as much ore as previously; the labour of picking, spalling, its resat.

shat on Saturday, and a few other bargains. We are going on with bringing staff and dressing the same, but in consequence of the great width of lode in some it does not turn out as much ore as previously; the labour of picking, spalling, shing is great.

We will be considered the same, but in consequence of the great width of lode in some it does not turn out as much ore as previously; the labour of picking, spalling, shing is great.

We was a staff is down to the 40. The men are now dividing and casing it, saing to bring down the whim-kibble to bottom. This work will be completed when the shall commence to drive east and west in this level. During the sit be lode at this shaft has very much improved in size and quality; it is now size, work as par from the sampled yesterday 25 tons of good quality copper ore. Warks UNITED.—E. Carthew, April 24: At St. Aubyn's engine-shaft, ledw the 90, shat of Jennings's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper as a stage of the shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, as deopper one. In the 74, west of Richards's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing atones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing atones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of the shaft, the lode is now about 1 foot also maints of flookan, beautiful compact white kills, strong stains of carbonato a fixing was the shaft, and small strings of ore. In the 16, and on Thomas's lode, are proved the shaft of the shaft of the shaft, by four men; the stopes in the 16 by six men; the stopes on Thode shaft of the shaft of the shaft, by four men; said ditto, by four men; the stopes in t

tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 1 H. big, compared to dore, a very promising lode. The lode in the winze in bottom asil and anproductive. In the 90 west the lode is 15 in. wide, com-k, and spar. The lode in the riso over back of same is of much the asi in the end. In the 78 west the lode is small and poor. The same west,—South Lode: In the 130 east the lode yields 1 ton of ore per for improvement. The lode in the 120 east has not been taken down

with the far wast.—South Lode: In the 130 cast the lode yields 1 ton of ore per a premising for improvement. The lode in the 130 cast has not been taken down at position for improvement. The lode in the 130 cast has not been taken down at position for improvement. The lode in the 130 cast has not been taken down at experience the set of the lode in the 110 cast yields 1 ton of ore per fin. We have two ore the back of same level, each yielding 2 tons of ore per fin. In the 100 cast is est of the cross-coarse.

If the lode is 121 in. wide, worth 21, per fin.; pay for sinking 20. per fin.; is set of as yellow 1 to 100 cast 121 in. wide, worth 21, per fin.; pay for sinking 20. per fin.; the set of as a fact wide, worth 1 is assessed, the lode is 15 in. wide, fine the winze sinking below the 90, cast of the 10 fin.; pay for sinking 101, per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 90, cast of Glosler's, ship, the lode is 15 in. wide, find of wide, from 20 in. to 2 ft. deep, but is stiff, such as the set of the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, find the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, find the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, find the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, find the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode in the present 11, per in. In the winze sinking below the 20, cast of Louisa's shaft, the lode is well of the 100 cast of the 100 cast of Glosler's wide of the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is the present 11, per in. In the winze sinking below the 20, cast of Louisa's shaft, the lode is well of the 100 cast of Glosler's fine 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is the property of the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is the property of the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is the present 11, per in. In the winze sinking below the 20, cast of Louisa's shaft, the lode is the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is the 100 cast of Glosler's shaft, the lode is the 100 cast

A service of the serv

The labour cost for March will leavy Taylor, April 24: I beg to inform you that at Roderick's engine-shaft, a below the lote is 7 inches wide, worth about 31, per fm.; the ground is a below the lote is 7 inches wide, worth about 31, per fm.; the ground is a next committed in the Abranch of capel has crossed the lode and gone to the is 26, 4 in. wide, worth 42 per fm. I shiking below the 10, cast of Roderick's lade, is 18 kinking below the 10, cast of Roderick's lode, is 18 kinking below the 20, as, in the 30 west of Louisa shaft, we mide, worth 77, per fm., and likely to doe. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 fathom level, east of Gieseler a state, as 10 kinking below the 50 fathom level, east of Gieseler a state, as 10 kinking below the 50 fathom level, east of Gieseler a state, we have cleared the solution of Highborough shaft, on a south lode, and the silas has not been seen for the last 60 or 70 years.

JUST UMITID—J. Carthew, April 23: Since my last we have put our 36-in.

who were present expressed their surprise that in so short a space of time we have smade such progress with our works. I must say this afforded me great satisfaction, and ensure the progress with our works. I must say this afforded me great satisfaction, and ensure of working. Great greateries to bring these mines into a thoroughly complete state of working. Great greateries to bring these such as the same and the sam

sequence of lets and breakages in bucket-rods, &c., which has caused the water to be in, but I am happy to say the water is all in fork now, and the men at their respective places. We have not made any communication from the 15 to the 30 yet, but hope to do so in a few days.

TREWORLIS.—J. Taylor, April 18: Agreeably with your request, I have inspected the above mine, and by carefully aurreying the set am convinced it is situated in a very congenial district of mineral-bearing ground. It is bounded on the east by Trevenen and Tremenheere Mines, and on the north-east by Trumpet Consols, which has been for many years and is still a dividend paying mine. In this sett there is a fine clevan, also a large course or channel of greenstene, with two or three cross-courses, and has the junction of kills and granite. The set is half a mile in length, and about the same in width, being quite sofficient for all mining purposes. My remarks will refer specially to Treworlis icde at the flat-rod shaft. This lode underlies north 2 feet in a fathom; the shaft is min to the 33 fm. level, with a cross-course at the east end of the shaft, and to the east of this cross-course the lode has not been proved from this shaft. The men are at present engaged sinking for bearers and cistern, preparatory to sinking below this level. The lode in the shaft is 1 ft. wide, with a little in, but not to value. The 33 fm. level, with a cross-course at the course of the shaft is 1 ft. wide, with a little in, but not to value. The 35 fm. level is driven west 4 fms.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a little in, but not to value. The 35 fm. level is driven west 4 fms.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, etting out a strong feed of water, composed of mundic, peach, and quartz—a very kindly lode for tin. By driving about 3 fms. more the bunch of tin seen in the bottom of the 23 fm. level ought to be met with. This tin ground in the above level is about 10 fms. long, worth on an average 20; per fm. Jast at this point there is a small cross-course, which has an effec

sinking below the 15 is worth 127, per fm. There is no alteration in the shaft on Wheal Ann lode.

TYNE HEAD,—G. Millican, April 18: We have now indications of being close to the "backbone" with our deep level. The ground is easier to drive, and we are constantly cutting strings crossing the level, and running nearly parallel with the "backbone;" the last one contains some good lead ore in the hazle.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, April 22: In the 110, driving south of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is split up into four divisions, and for the present is unproductive; the present end is now near the junction of the state with the porphyry formation, which accounts for the disordered character of the veln; we calculate the lode will resume its size and regularity in about 6 to 10 fms. beyond the present point. It may not be amiss to state that all the ore naised south of the great cross-course was deposited in the porphyry formation, so that all our chances at the 110 are to be expected between the present disordered ground and Fleid's shaft. Our bottom ends are streaming with water. The 100, north of shaft, is without change to notice since last report. The 100 south shows good indications, but the ground being hard and wet, is very much against our progress. The stopes in back of the 90, south of Fleid's, are yielding barytes, blende, &c., in paying quantities. In the new adit, south of Nant, we are still meeting with good spots of feed ore. We have a splendld rock and good looking icde, and expect to find something good when we reach the vicinity of the old workings. All the tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. We shall sample, as usual, on Saturday next.

with good spots of lead ore. We have a splendid rock and good looking lode, and expect to find something good when we reach the vicinity of the old workings. All the tribute to the theory of the content of the conten

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, April 21: The part of lode being carried in the 162, west of Morrie's shaft, has very much improved in the past week; there is a part 8 in. wide, of rich black and grey copper ore, and worth full 251, per fathom; I hope and trust it may continue, and go on to improve. We have intersected in the 162 east the part of lode that corresponds with the orey part in the western end, and although it is not rich it contains some black and grey copper ore, and water issues very freely from it; the price for driving this end is reduced from 161, 102, per fathom; it is a very recoveraging point, having driven 2 fms, south of the lode through favourable grante in the 162 cross-cut, and seeing the western end is so much improved, this point is suspended, and the men will drive west on the south part of the lode in the 150.

WEST WHEAL TOLEUS.—April 25: The mon commenced to take down the lode in Taylor's shaft, and in the 65 west last nlight. At Taylor's shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft. In the 65, west of Wheal Raven engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ftex wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm., so far as it is taken down; it will take the greater part of the week to complete the taking down of the lode in the shaft, and also in the end. We have nearly cat down all the water from the shaft by the end. The lode in the 65, west of cross-cut, on morth lode, is 15 in. big, producing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north from the south lode, is moderately easy. Our sink at Taylor's shaft is down the required depth for a 52 fm. level, and after the sumpmen have finished taking down the lode we shall put them to drive 9 ft. east and 9 ft. west in the 52, then commence to put in skip-rand from surface to the 52; and while this is doing we shall put a pare of men to cut a plat in the 62 fm. level.

WEST WHEAL TERVELYAN—J. D. Obstone, April 19: In the 68, driving west, the lode is worth 1 ton

worth 71, per fm. Charles's shaft, sinking below the 48, is sunk 3 ms. below that level; There is no alteration in the north cross-cut this week. We hope to sample on Tuesday next about 30 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL At AK.—W. Roberts, April 27: All our operations continue much the same as last reported. This morning we shall sample (computed) 130 tons of ore.

WHEAL DAMSEL—April 17: Dansferville's shaft to sink below the 22 by nine with the back or internated, we think about 9 ft. more stanking this and part, with a granute.—Engine-shaft: The 50 to drive east of cross-cut, on Tremayue's toda, by six men, at 70. 10s, per 1m., where the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with some rich yellow copper ore; in the north side of this level, and behind the present end shout? 2ft., a branch 6 in. whice made it appearance, which is producing fine stones of yellow copper ore; and we think after it 1s out of the influence of the cross-cuts it will union with the south part of the lode, at which point we may reasonably expect an improvement, and which looks very kindly in appearance, this shall be pushed on with all possible speed, so as to come under the winzs sum below the adit 1st. and 1st. and

sible fork out the water to the 38 fathom level, and I hope we shall soon find the lode good at that level also.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, S. Davey, April 19: We have not yet reached the lode in the cross-cent driving south at the engine-shaft in the 100 cast. The lode in the 90 cast is still 2½ ft. wide, worth 10!, per fm. The lode in the 12! per fm.; we have this day set this end to drive by three men and five boys, at 5!, per fm., which is at this time a good price. No lode has been taken down in the rise behind this end since last reported; we hope this will be communicated to the level above during the coming month, which will give you good ventilation to the both levels. The lode at Holgate's shaft in the 65 west is divided south by a side. The lode in the 64 west is still worth 6!, per fm. —Pryor's Lode: The lode in the 64, west of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 16!, per fm.; the lode in this level, cast of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 13!, per fm. The ground in the 44 cross-cut continues favourable for driving, and has been driven during the past month 4 fm. 3 ft. 9 in. The ground in the 34 cross-cut is also favourable for driving, and has been driven during the past month 4 fm. 3 ft. 9 in. The ground in the 34 cross-cut is also favourable for driving, and has been driven during the past month 4 fathoms 2 feet 8 inches. We are glad to say that the prospects of this mine continue to improve.

improve. NORRIS.-J. Nance, J. Andrews, April 19: During the past week we have

continue to improve.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, April 19: During the past week we have made about the usual progress in the sinking of the Cremorne and Carter's engineshaffs. The 15 end cross-cut, driving south of the Cremorne shaff, is also without any change to notice. In the cross-cut driving south irom the north branch of the No. 3 lode, in the 16, at Carter's shaff, we think we have reached the north wall of the south branch, but it will take a day or two longer to lay it open. The No. 3 lode, in the 15, west of Carter's shaff, is now about 18 in. wide, showing a kindly appearance. The timp part of the No. 4 lode, in the back stope of the 15, east of Carter's shaff, is show 20 inches wide, worth from 1½ to 2 cwts, of tin per 100 sacks. This lode, further east, is larger, and contains a little more tin than it does at the point of the present stope, and we shall push on the stoping eastward as fast as possible, to get into the more productive ground. In the 15 cross-cut, driving north of the No. 3 lode, at Carter's shaff, we have just got through an elvan course, and are again into the granite.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, R. Sincack, April 19: The lode in the 33, east and west of Watson's shaft, has not been taken down this week. The 22 east is suspended for the present, as the men arreising against the whim-shaft; we have about 3 fins. more to hole.—Wilson's Shaft: The lode in this shaft is about 6 ft. wide, and produces a little tin. WHEAL SICILY.—T. Hodge, April 16: The 17 im. level is driven east on the east and west lodes 8 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the shaft is about 6 ft. wide, and produces a little tin. WHEAL SICILY.—T. Indge, April 16: The 17 im. level is driven east on the east and west lodes 8 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the south 7 fms.; the lode in the end is a tree shaft, and we have taken the men from this end and put them to open on the east small, and we have taken the men from this end and put them to open on the caunter lode. The 17 is driven south of engine-shaft, on the west lod discover where it forms a junction with the other lodes. I have a good opinion of this piece of ground, especially where the caunter forms junctions with the other lodes. At East Jane Mine, on the western lode, they have driven through a continuous course of lead for nearly 50 fms. in length, varying in value from 6 owts, to 3 tons per fm.; the present end is now valued at 1 ton per fm., and this bunch of lead evidently dips south into our sett, and will probably be met with in this mine by sinking another 15 or 20 fms. deeper. I never had but one opinion of this mine, and that is that if it is properly worked it will ultimately turn out to be a profitable concern. The wheel and pitwork are working well, and all works going on regularly.

— T. Hodge, April 19: The lode in the 17 south, on the west lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of soft spar, light blue killas, and flookan, intermixed with prian, copper, and lead; the lode is soft and regular, and does not contain so much white iron, and the ground about the lode is changed for the better, it is looking very promising indeed. The lode in the adit south is 20 inches wide, composed principally of soft spar and gossan, looking kindly.

ground about the lode is changed for the octier, it is localing to the adit south is 20 inches wide, composed principally of soft spar and gossan, looking kindly.

— April 23: There is no change in the 17 south, on the west lode, worthy of any re-remark since my last report; I have put two men to clear out the north end on this lode. We have about 22 fms. more to reach the river; I think by opening a few fathoms in this direction it will throw a greater light on our prespects in another level. There is no change elsewhere worthy of any remark.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Beynolds, April 22: In the 50 fm. level cross-cut south we have cut a large lode, which is composed of spar, prian, &c., with spots of cro, and letting out a large quantity of water; it looks promising for cre as we get off the cross-course. The lode is the 50 west is split into branches, but we hope to get out of the even 12 or 3 fms., when we expect a good lode. Nothing clea new since my last.

WHEAL UNY CONSOLS.—April 19: The engine-shaft men are engaged in driving. WHEAL UNY CONSOLS.—April 19: The engine-shaft men are engaged in driving by the men that the 100, west of the engine-shaft, is stoping the back of the level for putting in a railread. The 90, west of the incline shaft, is driving by two men, at 41. per fathom, worth 61, per fathom for tin. The 65, west of incline shaft, driving by two men, at 41. per fathom, worth 64, per fathom for tin. The 65 west of shaft was a love at working the full number of heads, and we expect to get the new before at work next week, whon we shall keep them on, and increase our returns. We are sorry we have not come up to the usual quantity of tin this month, in consequence of the breakage to the stamps, which bindered as working mearly all last week, yet we hope to make up for the past in future. The water is still in at 80. 3 shaft, in the 68, but we hope it will go off scon when the weather becomes dry. The 48, west of the lode,

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uth of No. 3 shaft, is driven by four men, at 71, per fathom, worth 51, per fathom for pper ore. The 48 east, on the lode, south of shaft, is driving by two men, at 51, 10s, or fathom; the lode is of a promising character, and producing rich stones of copper ore, new engine-shaft is sinking favourably, by nine men. We have the horse-whim work, and shall sink with all possible speed; it is sunk now about 10 fathoms from e surface. We have sold to-day 6 tons 5 cwts. 0 qrs. 6 lbs. of black tin, at 621, per or (2571 13).

e surface. We have sold to-day e to as very construction of \$371. 13s.)

YARNER.—R. Barkell, April 23: In the 30 west we have met with a loose quere, hitch has disordered the lode a little; the stopes in the back of this level continue to leid the naud quantity of ore. The ground in the cross-cut in the 40 west is rather ght, and our progress is slow since last week's report. We have cut a branch of ore of peach in the cross-cut in the 40 east, varying in size from 4 to 8 in, wide; it is no best branch of ore that has ever been seen in the 40, and our prospects here are good, at the 24th inst. we intend to sample 130 tons of ore.

Abstracts of reports received too late for insertion:—CROOKHAVEN (April 19)—Capt. Tonkin reports that the men are getting on well with cutting the plat at the 60, where the ground has decidedly changed, and is now a beautiful light-coloured killas, with very rich veins of yellow copper. Great Wiell Markia (April 23)—Captain H. Rickard reports that they have been busily engaged in dressing, reashing, and carting to quay for the mext sampling, which will be over 250 tons, if they can get the whole taken down in time. The whole of the machinery is working well. Pracesma (April 23)—Capt. E. Hitchens reports that the lode is improved for lead, is 18 in. wide, and composed of lead, copper, blende, mundic, priany spar, and capel. Rosewall Hill AND RASOM UNITED (April 23)—Capt in E. Thomas reports that they are daily expecting an improvement in the 80 east; the rich course of ore has taken an easterly dip, and appears to have gone down below this level.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MEXICO.

In an article on this subject, in last week's Journal, we alluded to the formation of a company for the purpose of working some valuable lodes of copper, embracing on the same property gold deposits of great importance. We have since had an opportunity of inspecting the copper and suriferous ores brought from the mines, which were analysed by Mr. Thomas Panrose, analyser to Messrs. Richardson and Co., of Swansea, and Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of London, and they fully confirm the belief that few if any mines within dur knowledge can show such splendid samples of stones of ore as those from the Huacayvo Mines, in their formation showing that they are part of a lode of great magnitude. The copper extracted from the ores presents the appearance of metal of excellent quality, and there are very favourable specimens of gold and silver, which, although the directors have very properly not expatiated upon in their prospectus, it is believed will pay for the transport of the copper to the home narket.

The directors, who are of the highest respectability, before entering into negociation with the proprietor of the property confirmed their previous knowledge of this gentleman, by communicating with several of the leading firms in the city, to whom they were referred; and the letters which we have perused are of the most conclusive and satisfactory character.

Although it is to be desired that the intervention in Mexico should have concluded its work, and that the country should be pacified, we are informed that the locality in which the company's mines are situated is such that the progress of the enterprise cannot be interfered with, it being far distant from the seat of contention. In many undertakings of this nature it is required to send out from this country a numerous staff of employes and workmen, which, from the great expense such proceedings entail, creates a large expenditure in the early period of the enterprise. Such ex-

it is required to send out from this country a numerous staff of employes and workmen, which, from the great expense such proceedings entail, creates a large expenditure in the early period of the enterprise. Such expenditure will be obviated, as native labour is in great abundance, and efficient; and the staff will be found among intelligent and practical Englishmen, versed in the manners and language of the country, who have been resident there for many years, and hitherto employed in the same pursuits. Another advantage that the company possesses is that water-power to a more than sufficient extent is found on the property itself, the River Fuerte running close by the mine, thus affording a very valuable auxiliary in the crushing and reduction of the ores. The company possessing an extensive tract of land surrounding the mines covered with timber, gives fuel on the spot.

MINING IN IRELAND.—A company for working a property which has been most favourably reported upon by Messrs. Evan Hopkins and Nicholas Ennor, and Capts. James Barratt and Patrick Ridler, has just been constituted, upon the Limited Liability Principle, with a capital of 25,000%, in shares of 51, each. The mine is held for 21 years, at 1-16th dues, and is situated in the centre of the company, the Burren Lead and Calamine Mining Company—has been taken, has been acquired for 2000 fully paid-up shares. A large amount has been expended in laying open the sett, and with a little additional capital it is anticipated that very large quantities of lead and calamine may be raised and returned. Mr. Evan lickpins remarked that "the dues are reasonable and the prospects favourable; therefore, he has the pleasure of recommending the prospects favourable; therefore, he has the pleasure of recommending the prospects davies their appointing a competent agent, and commencing the vigorous working of the mine immediately. The lead and calamine are in sight—it only remains to get them to market." Capt. James Barratt, who inspected the mine with Mr. Hopkins, considers that "a comparatively sumil sum will, if judiciously and economically expended, insure profitsble results." And Capt. Patrick Ridiciously and economically expended, insure profitsble results." And Capt. Patrick Ridiciously and economically expended, insure profitsble results." And Capt. Patrick Ridiciously and economically expended, insure profitsble results."

Bosworthen Tin Mining Company.—The Bosworthen Mine, which is in close proximity to Balleswidden, Botallack, Levant, Wheal Owles, Boscean, Carnyorth, and Spearne Mines, which have paid over 315,000%. In dividends, is about to be worked by a company with a capital of 10,000% in dividends, is about to be worked by a company with a capital of 10,000% in shares of 1%. The sett extends about 400 fathoms on the course of the main lode, and is known to contain six other rich tin lodes, besides four caunter lodes and branches. The grantis for 31 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-20th, which upon the erection of an engine will be further reduced to 1-24th. The mines have been very favourably reported upon by several mining agents of the greatest respectability. Capt. Richard Grenfell saysthat with a small coutiny now in procuring a steamengine, and by attaching the heads to stamp the tinstuff, they will secure a splendid railuling property, and cannot fall of success. Capts. Treaise and Berryman, of Hoscean, consider that there can be a great quantity of tin raised and brought to market with very triffting expense. Capts. Carthew and Harvey calculated on a profit of at teas 200, per month, and think it will be more; and Capt. Harvey adds that he has seen the lode in the 10 fm. level, also in the 20 fm. level below the adit, which is far superior in quality to the levels above, and he has no doubt by extending these levels east and west of the engine-shaft they will far exceed the upper levels. Capt. Nicholas Tredinnick anys that, looking at the various loids which will be intersected by extending these levels weat, he does consider the mine to be a very fair speculation, and one that he can recommend. Capt. James Tresies states that, if worked in a mining-like manner, with the erecommend. Capt. James Tresies states that, if worked in a mining-like manner, with the decidence astessmengine and stamps, they will before long have a lasting and profitable dividend-paying mine. And, lastly, Capt. R. S. Bryant describes it as

RE-WORKING OF THE CATHEDRAL MINE, GWENNAP .- Allusion has RE-WORKING OF THE CATHEDRAL MINE, GWENNAP.—Allusion has already been made to the formation of an influential company for the re-working the Cathedral Mine, and we have now received a communication from Mr. Thos. Mitchell, who worked as a miner there 26 years since, and is now employed in Parys Mine, Bangor. He states that on the south part of the sett, formerly called in the locality St. Genther, an engine-shaft was sunk 60 fms. below adit, or 84 fms. from surface, and details the various points of operation which were the most promising at the time the former company was wound-up. The value of such information to the adventurers now about to explore the sett can scarcely be estimated, since it will enable them to expend their money to the greatest possible advantage. From Mr. Mitchell's statement, it appears that there are seen tadjections of the moles to expense to a death is a testing of and that a vigor. in value as depth is attained, and that a vigor good indications of the mine increasing in value as depth is attained, and that a vigorous prosecution of the sett cannot fail well to repay the adventurers for their outlay the abandonment of the mine by the former workers resulting from absolute exhaustion of their funds, and not from any discouraging feature in the mine itself. Mr. Mitchell's letter appears in another column, and may be considered of very great importance to those interested, as being corroborative evidence of a practical man, of his own knowledge while working in the sett, as to the reputed value of the undertaking. ood indications of the mine incre

GILVACH COLLIERY.—An influential company, the direction of which is headed by Mr. James Brown, the well-known ironmaster, and Mayor of Newport, has just been formed for working a valuable coal field at Gilvach, Liantrissant, containing upwards of 300 acres of excellent quality house, gas, steam, and coking coals, as well as Cannel, iron, and fire-clay. The property is 17 miles from the shipping port of Cardiff, and by the construction of little more than half a mile of tramway, leave for which has been secured, the coal can be conveyed direct from the pit's moute to the ship's side by railway. The Abergorky coal, which is raised from the pit, is highly prized for its peculiar adaptability in its raw state to locomotive purposes. The cost of the coal to the company free on board at Cardiff is estimated at 6s, per ton, and the average selling price is 8s, 6d, but to provide for all contingencies, the promoters of the Gilvach Coal Company base their calculations on a profit of 2000, per annum—an amount sufficient to pay 30 per cent. upon the entire capital proposed to be raised. The company is registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited ilability, the capital being fixed at 30,000,, in shares of 2t, each. The lease, &c., of the property has been acquired for 2000, and 2500 paid up shares, payable only in proportion as the capital is subscribed. GILVACH COLLIERY .- An influential company, the direction of which

LABUAN COAL COMPANY.—The directors have received a very satisfitory report, with a tracing of the coal seams, from Mr. Edward Sinclair, tory report, with a tracing of the coal seams, from Mr. Edward Sinclair, the company's new manager, who arrived out at the mines on Feb. 17. The Europeans were employed dressing stones for building purposes, the new tramway proposed by Mr. Hunter was commenced, the first culvert being finished, and the founds tion of the second one nearly excavated, and as many cribs and deals were prepared a will sink a pit 10 fms. To carry out the directors' instructions to raise any available coal as soon as possible, be has determined not to open out the slants and pumping pip but to begin a new pit at once, and continue the construction of the new tramway a rapidly as possible. They will commence raising coals in small quantities about the end of March, and the tramway will be so far advanced as to enable them to get coals to

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

1	TETAL MARKET-London, April 25, 1862.
00FFRR. £ s. d. Best selectedp. ton 101 0 0- — Tough cake 98 0 0- —	Sheets Per. 1b. 10d11d. Wire 914d934d.
Tile	Tubes
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 01/4-	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)
ditto tubes # 0 1 1 Sheathing & boits # 0 0 11 Bottoms 0 114- 0	(hammered). 15 10 0-16 0 0 Ditto, in faggots 17 10 0-18 0 0 English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
Old (Exchange) , 0 0 9%	Bessemer's,EngineersTool 44 0 0- — Spindle 30 0 0- —
Bars, Welsh, in London. 6 5 0-	QUICESILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
Ditto, to arrive 5 17 6 Nail rods 7 0 0	Foreign 18 7 6-
, Stafford, in London 7 0 0-7 10 Bars ditto 7 5 0-8 0 Hoops ditto 8 5 0-8 10	0 0
Sheets, single 9 0 0- 9 10 Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 0 0- 4	0 In sheets 34 0 0
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0- 5 6-	
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0 Ditto, railway, in Wales 5 5 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, Swed. in London. 11 10 0-12 To arrive 11 10 0-	most are a man &
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 8 0- 2 1 Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 8 0-1 9 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees Staffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 0-3 1: Welsh Forge Pig	IA Ditto 2d quanty n 1 11 0- 1 13 0
LEAD.	IC Coke
	5 0 Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0 0 0 In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto white 28 10 0-30	0 Indian Chargest Pigs
Spanish 18 10 0-18 1	5 0 in London 6 19 6- 6 15 0

REMARKS.—There has been rather more animation in the Metal Market

. At the works, Is, to Is. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been rather more animation in the Metal Market during the last few days, in consequence of an increased demand for shipment; the orders, however, are mostly for small quantities, and not sufficient to employ makers for any length of time. Strong expectations are entertained of a revival in the Indian markets, as shipments thither for some time past have fallen considerably below the average.

Copper.—The market for English descriptions continues steady; sales mostly at 10½d, to 10½d, per lb. for sheets and sheating, and about 95½ per ton for unmanufactured; orders, limited to 10½d, for manufactured, still remain unexecuted. Foreign is pretty firmly held, market quiet, at 95½, to 95½, 10s. for Burra Burra; Kapunda, 97½; Chili, 88½; Spanish, 89½; yellow metal in better request, at about 8½d. Sellers tolerably firm at this price.

IRON.—Railway bars continue in good demand; quotations firm, at 5l. 5s, in Wales. Merchant bars only in moderate request, at 5l. 2s, 6d. at the works, and 5l. 17s. 6d. delivered f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire at the works, and 54. 17s. 6d. delivered 1.0.b. in London. Statiordshire makes of best quality are steadily improving in demand, and manufacturers now begin to adhere more closely to quotations. Swedish bars are quiet, at 114, to 114, 10s. for ordinary specifications. Scotch pigs have advanced from the last week's quotation about 9d., mixed numbers now being quoted 52s. 6d. to 52s. 9d. Shipping brands in fair demand.

Spelter.—The amount of business transacting in this metal is very limited; holders quote 184. 7s. 6d., but buyers are very difficult to meet with at this figure. Zinc firm at 24t., and in fair request.

uith at this figure. Zinc firm at 24L, and in fair request.

Lead.—A better enquiry for America has been manifested during the past week for English pigs, and sellers are, in consequence, more firm, at 19l. 10s. for ordinary soft quality, and 2ll. 5s. for WB. Shot is in more demand; orders taken at 22l. Sheet, quiet; Spanish pig, 18l. 15s.

Tin.—On the 21st inst. smelters of English announced a reduction of 21 rest can be seen as a second content of the content of th

3l. per ton in fixed rates, making present prices for blocks and ingots, 114l.; bars in barrels, 115l.; refined, 119l. Market remains quiet at these prices. Foreign is dull, and rather lower in price. Fine Straits has been sold at

Foreign is dull, and rather lower in price.

113L, cash; Banca, 123L.

TIN-PLATES.—The demand for America continues good, and by this the market is in a great measure supported; prices firm, at 22s. for IC coke.

STEEL.—Swedish keg and faggot arriving but slowly. Market quiet.

There has not been so much speculative business transacted in the Mix-NO SHARE MARKET this week, which may be accounted for by the Easter olidays; but on behalf of the investing public there has been a good demand for dividend mines, and the transactions in them have been beyond the average. Some of these have advanced in price, particularly Devon Great Consols, but East Caradon shares have not been so firm. A large business has been done in Tincroft, Ludcott, West Scton, Wheal Scton, Cook's Kitchen, West Caradon, Tolvadden, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, Devon Great Consols, East Carn Brea, Great Wheal Fortune, Marke Valley, North Crofty, North Phenix, East Grylls, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, West Rose Down, Stray Park, New Scton, Central Minera, Grenville, East Grenville, South Caradon, and a few other mines. Tincroft shares rose 2l. soon after our last, and after a large business during the week, at 12 to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), leave off 11 to 12. Wheal Ludcott shares have reached 5\(\frac{1}{4}\), being a rise of nearly cent. per cent. within a short period, but they leave off flatter, and more freely offered at 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{4}\); we hear the north mine is looking better, but have no official information. Great Wheal Fortune shares were in good demand, and advanced to 27 early in the week, but gave way on Thursday, and leave off 24 to 25; the profit on the quarter, it is said, will be 2000l. Devon Great Consols shares have reached 425 to 435. West Caradon shares declined to 30, 32, but rose to 33, 34, on Thursday, and leave off 33 to 35. South Caradon shares have been in request and difficult to meet with at 332\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 35\(\frac{1}{4}\). West Scton, 260 to 270; Wheal Basset, 95 to 100. East Caradon shares have not been so firm this week, and leave off 38 to 39; the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth 50l. to 55l. per fm.; the 60 east is worth 60l. per fm.; the new lode, in the 50 east, is worth 20l. per fm.; the 60 east is poor; the 60 east is east Caradon shares have eached each each share profit on the caunter lode, is worth 25l. per fathor. Faweeti's lode mand for dividend mines, and the transactions in them have been beyond new lode, in the 50 east, is worth 20% per Im.; the 60 east is worth 60% per Im.; the 60 east is worth 20% per fm.; the 60 east is poor; the 60 west is worth 25% per fathom; Fawcett's lode is saving work. East Carn Brea shares were firm at advanced prices early in the week, but declined, and became less firm after the meeting, and leave off 12\frac{1}{2}\text{ to 12\frac{1}{2}\text{; the accounts showed ore sold in the two months, 1972% 4s. 10d., and a balance against the mine of 186% 3s. 2d.; for the next two months the costs are estimated at 1800% while the returns for the same partial (35% text) will estimated at 1800*l.*, while the returns for the same period (380 tons) will probably bring 2000*l.*; the bills have been heavy of late, owing to accidents to machinery, &c.: it will be necessary, ere long, to erect a new engine. The middle lode, intersected to the east of the cross-course, as far as opened The middle lode, intersected to the east of the cross-course, as far as opened upon, is 18 in. wide, worth 2 tons per fm.; the 50, east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.; the 50 west is worth 1 ton, and in driving a few fathoms further, the course of ore passed through in the 40 east is worth 4 tons per fm.; the winze to the west of the cross-course is down 10 fms. below the 26, and averaged 5 tons per fm.; it would have been more satisfactory to the meeting, and to the shareholders at large, considering the discussions upon the subject of late, and the refusal of the committee to allow the shareholders to have the mine inspected, if an estimate had been made of the ores in reserve, but probably the fallacy of such estimates generally deterred the committee. Wheal Grylls shares have been figure, and laws off 34 to 36; Georgia lode, in the 40 end, has im. mate had been made of the ores in reserve, but probably the fallacy of such estimates generally deterred the committee. Wheal Grylls shares have been firmer, and leave off 34 to 38; Georgia lode, in the 40 end, has improved to 20*l*. per fathom; the 33 end also is worth 20*l*. per fathom; the rise above the 40 is worth 30*l*. per fm.; Georgia shaft is worth 40*l*. per fathom; the note of the shallow and the sum of the fathom; the 13 ceast, on Fisher's lode, is worth 20*l*. per fm. East Wheal Grylls, 4½ to 5½; the 20 end, on the middle lode, is reported as improved, and approaching the point where, in the shallow adit above, there was a promising lode. Wendron Consols, 11 to 12; at the meeting, on the 17th, the accounts showed—Tin sales, 4472*l*. 5s. 1d.; costs, 4463*l*. 5s. 2d.; and after charging 500*l*. for balance of new engine, there remains 350*l*. 0s. 8d. against adventurers to next account. The extra labour cost for the quarter, connected with the new engine, amounts to 250*l*., and new stamps-axle, against adventurers to next account. The extra labour cost for the quarter, connected with the new engine, amounts to 250£, and new stamps-axle, 150£. Drake Walls, 23s. to 25s.; the bar of capel has been passed through in the 102, east of Matthew's, and the lode is again worth 25£ per fathom. Wheal Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 3½ to 3½; the lode in the rise above the 110 is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.; the 100 west is worth 1 to 1½ ton per fm.; in a winze below the 90, and in advance of the 100 end, which has now gone through a course of ore for a considerable alternative in the state of the 100 end. and, which has now gone through a course of ore for a consider e, an important improvement, which was telegraphed on Thurs-

day, has taken place, the lode yielding 13 ton of good ore per new lode in the 80 east is worth 30%. per fathom for tin.

day, has taken place, the lode yielding 1½ ton of good ore per father, in new lode in the 80 cast is worth 301. per fathom for tin.

Wheal Unity, 12s. to 14s.; in the 50 cross-cut a large loke has met with, letting out a quantity of water, and likely to improve as a away from the cross-course. Although thus far great diappoints away from the cross-course. Although thus far great diappoints here is no telling how soon a discovery may the in any one of the numerous points in operation; and the share with have declined to a mere nominal price, might have a sudder in. The Basset, 11½ to 12½; in the 114 fathom level, west of Perry's data hade is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 47; but a lode is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 47; but a lode is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 47; but a lode is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 47; but a lode is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 47; but a lode is worth 4 tons per fathom. Providence Mines, 41 to 47; but a love off fatter, 2½, 2½. North Downs decined of 3½, but advanced again on Thursday, and leave off 64 to 1½. Union, 2½ to 2½; at the meeting, a call of 5s. per share was make in the future the costs will be about 4001, per month, but the returns 24 pend upon what may be discovered, and how the pitches may julk ford Consols, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Camborne Vean, 25s. to 30s.; Can has to 72; Carn Camborne, 12s. to 13s. Cook's Kitchen have shared at an interesting a dividence of 3½ to 34½; East Basset, 42 to 44; East Raud 13; South Grenville, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Central Minera shares has also done at 21, but a few pressing on the market, the price receicd, with leave off 1½ to 1½. We are informed that there are three lole shadened of 1½ to 1½ of 1s. per share was made. The returns of tin, 6 tons in three mass were less than the shareholders were led by the agent to expect at his meeting, or such a call would not have been necessary. In his most the present meeting he states that 3 tons of tin had been broken during month, showing a great increase, and since the meeting he has ad a great improvement in the 40.

ported a great improvement in the 40.

Merllyn, 15s. to 20s.; in driving south, on the lode lately discount has much improved, yielding lumps of solid lead ore, weighing interest cach. Marke Valley, 10 to 10½; New Seton, 80 to 85; North Rie, 16s. to 18s.; Bottle Hill, 10s. to 12s.; the mine has improved incest two points. North Basset, 3 to 3½; at the meeting, on Wednesday, and of 3s. per share was made. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 15s. to 16s, fea Retallack, 12s. to 14s.; Great South Tolgus, 3½ to 3½; Herolsios, 5s 38; Hingston Down, 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 10s. th Rosewarne United, 20 to 21; Sortridge Consols, 8s. to 10s.; South Codon Wheal Hooper, 19s. to 20s. Wheal Hope, ½ to ½; the south bah the 28 east, has again improved to 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and pressions are being made to fork the water to the 38, where the lole mark be found shortly. South Frances, 100 to 102½; South Tolgus, 50 th Stray Park shares have improved to 32½, 33½. Tolvadden shares been in good demand, and leave off 4 to 4½. Trenorm, 3½ to 3½ we Frances, 9 to 10. West Rose Down shares in demand, at 15 to 16. Wa Arthur, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheal Harriett, 24s. to 26s. Wheal Kity (Liant) shares have declined to 12½, 13½. Wheal Margaret, 45 to 40 the 10s of Morris shaft, has much improved, and worth 25l. per fm. Markett 15 to 16; Wheal Uny, 7½ to 7½. West Sharp Tor, 70 to 75; this mini adjoining and on the same lode as West Sharp Tor. Mount Plant 31½ to 32½. At West Condurrow meeting, yesterday, the account and control of the same lode as West Sharp Tor. Mount Plant 31½ to 32½. At West Condurrow meeting, yesterday, the account and control of the quarter, 166l., and the mine looking well. Merllyn, 15s. to 20s.; in driving south, on the lode lately discount

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been merous during the week, and the prices were generally well maintained in following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares East Caradon, 37, 37‡, 38, 38½, 38½, 38½; North Wheal Crefty, \$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—(as Marine Insurance, 7, 7½ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 15-16, 17-16 prem.; Universal Marine, 3½, 3 dis.; London and Previss Mafine, par to ½ prem.; Mercantile Fire, ¾, 1 prem.; Commercial Universal Bank, ¾, 1½ prem.; Alliance Bank, ¼, 5 pm. Northern Counties Union Bank, 3, 3½ prem.; Chartered Bank of Real Columbia and Vancouver's Island, 1½, 1½ prem.; Italian Irrigation, 1 prem.; Metropolitan Railway Wagon, ½, ½ prem.; European Boathaille, par to ½ prem. Transactions were reported in Yudanamutana at 1 practice of the Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Wagon Company cannot be completed before Task

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The general holidays, since our law port on this market, have allowed of no large amount of business this say. The few transactions which have taken place were chiefly in Minig Ompany of Ireland and Wicklow Copper shares; the former touched IV. It but are now for sale at 171. 2s. 6d., and freely taken at 171. the last, at which price they are in request. A few transactions took place in the fort shares, last call, or 20s. paid, at 19s., or 5 per cent. discont. On orree shares were ineffectually offered at 32s. In General Mining Ompany for Ireland shares no business is noted. At the Wicklow Oppens of Ireland shares and accounts, made up to March I last, we have before the shareholders. We gave in last week's Journal the company in the directors' reports and accounts. The Chairman stated to the most that there had recently been symptoms of improvement in the alkalization of the report and accounts. The Chairman stated to the most for their temporary sacrifice of a dividend. Mr. Octavius O'Brien, total or their temporary sacrifice of a dividend. Mr. Octavius O'Brien, total a vote of thanks for important services rendered to the company was passaging the stablishment of sharehold works by this company as suggested that the against the stablishment of sharehold works by this company as suggested that the agas has been supported of sharehold works by this company as for their temporary sacrifice of a dividend. Mr. Octavian a vote of thanks for important services rendered to the company was purely suggested that the establishment of chemical works by this company not prove a source of profit, and have at least the effect of checking the convolution of the prices of sulphur. This idea is, no does, or dinary fluctuations in the prices of sulphur. This idea is, no does, or dinary fluctuations in the prices of sulphur. This idea is, no does, or dinary fluctuations in the prices of sulphur. This idea is, no does, or dinary fluctuations are sulphur buyers could afford to pay a much better price than they may a sulphur buyers could afford to pay a much better price than they may at the very subject so ably put forward by Mr. O'Brien. The number of the very subject so ably put forward by Mr. O'Brien. The number of sulphur buyers is limited, therefore it is not unreasonable to suppose of the raw material, to obtain which the miners have to incur immensional and risks. At any rate, the importation of Bolgian and Spanish substand risks. At any rate, the importation of Bolgian and Spanish substand risks. At any rate, the importation of Bolgian and Spanish substand and risks. At any rate, the importation of Bolgian and Spanish substand which the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, the Messrs, william tall which the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, the Messrs, the of Truro, proprietors of Cronebane and Trigony Mines, and Mr. Holgian of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines, could bring to bear upon such an undertaking went of Ballygahan Mines and the such as a such as a such as a such as a such as

ensure great success, and oring to be a specific considerable of the construction of t

wa Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main,

ton Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, per ton. Hartley's, 14s. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 6d.; 30 cargoes unsold; 75 ships at sea.

kroars of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, we have the quantities of coal exported during March was 652,487 tons, inst 497,843 tons in the corresponding month of 1861, showing an inse of 154,644 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 77 tons; Yorkshire, 16,174 tons; Liverpool, 46,648 tons; Severn 1, 185,701 tons; and Scotch, 38,237 tons. There was an increase at the ports except Yorkshire, where the decrease was 5816 tons. Total orts, Jan. to March, 1,696,524 tons, against 1,296,761 tons in the same of 61861, being an increase of 399,763 tons.

Doffract for Coal.—The Admiralty require a supply of Coal for the ion dockyards, barracks, infirmaries, &c.

ISTRALIAN COAL.—By direction of the Admiralty some very interest-experiments, extending over several days, have just been concluded at seam-factory department of the Woolwich Dockyard, with a view to coal obtained from Australian mines. Samples from eight separate were fully experimented on, by competent officers from the factory dement, and the result is highly important, as proving that Australian for the purpose of steam navigation is fully equal to any now in use, will not (as formerly supposed) choke up the flues, and produce an exceinary amount of smoke. A report to this effect has been made.

Wendron Consols meeting, on April 17, the accounts for the three theeding January showed—Balance last audit, 1061, 63, 53.; tin sold, 44721, 58, 1d.; 163, 34, 152, 24. = \$6131, 48, 64.—Mine cost, 31971, 158.; merchants' bills, 9721, 38.; 1 dus, 2931, 78, 24.; leaving credit balance, 1491, 198, 4d. Much injury having resting the application be made to the east the adjoining mines, it was rest that application be made to the operator accurate of the Miners' Association, also restored that tickets be given to four working miners in these mines, to be seed by the agents, enabling them to attend the lectures of the Miners' Association, editor. Taylor, Taylor, Jenkin, and Johns reported upon the various points of operations, the second property of the second points of the second

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E. They have 22 pitches, at tributes varying from 6s. 8d. to 12s. 6d. in 1t. They silts men, 8s boys, and 65 girls employed. They have sold during the quarter to use of black tin, for 4507t. 2s. 3d.

At the Wicklow Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Barton in the chair), the accounts for the half-year ending February showed a pro(52t2, 1s. 6d., as the estimated result of the ores raised for the half-year when all into money; but as a very small portion of the ore has been realised, and as so a quantity yet remains undelivered on foot of Sept., 1831, half-year, the directors come to the conclusion that it would be inexpedient to recommend a dividend being send at the present meeting. The depressed condition of the sikali trade has conselled a smallar, or even greater, depression during the Crimea war, followed by a period of a suitity, the directors consider that there are no real grounds for alarm. Comsistent of the company was for the there are no real grounds for alarm. Comsistent the company was for debt to so large an amount as 11,2001, to the Bank with the sorresponding half-year of 1861 the ore raised has been 600 tons, and was speried quality. The coport having been moved by the Chairman, and seconded by ItPowell, F.T.C.D., was carried unanimously, Mr. James Haughton enquired how spend that the company was for debt to so large an amount as 11,2001, to the Bank shead and Mears. Hone and Barton? Mr. Wright, the treasurer, said they had a secol of ore on hand, the saie of which would not only pay the debt in question, of the second of

the West Par Consols Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. F. Combe skair), it was resolved to suspend all tutwork operations, and to raise such of the scold radius a profit, when the meeting was adjourned. Details will be found

nether column.
It the East Wheal Agar meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. Hallett in the
Chapter of the attention manths anding March showed a debit balance of 871.8s. 30

At the East Wheal Agar meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. Hallett in the fi, the accounts for the nine months ending March showed a debit balance of \$71.8s.3d.

If of 5s, per share was made.

I North Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Jan. Fig. showed—Balance last audit, 514t. 15s. 7d.; mine cost, merchants' bills and ma, 1871. 9s. 8d.—2002t. 5s. 3d.—Tin and copper ore sold, calls received, and sun-1, 1883. 1s. 8d.; leaving debit balance, 344t. 3s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was compared to the share of the

P. the accounts showed a caput watering of the many of the chair) made. Details in another column. At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Upton in the chair) the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Upton in the chair) and the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Upton in the chair) the Lady Bertha Mine meeting over assets of 3211. 0s. 4d. A call of 1s. 6d

At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Upton in the chair), some showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 3214, 0s. 4d. A call of 1s. 6d. asset was made. It the Holmbush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Hallett in the 1s. 6d. asset was made. It the Holmbush Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Hallett in the 1s. 6d. asset was made as the should be should

the New Granada Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Johnston in the New Granada Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Johnston in the New Granada Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Johnston in the New Granada Company meeting appear in another column. Step \$5001. The details of the meeting appear in another column. Step \$5001. The details of the meeting appear in another column. Step \$5001. The details of the meeting appear in another are large to the Mining Step \$500. The Step \$100 for the Mining Step \$100 for the Mining Brock, 5, Bank-street.

by, Arrail 24.—In Mining Shares business has been dull, and the cas limited. The position and prospects of some of the mines in which the datas of trade generally, together with the heavy demands made for money by the substrated property, together with the heavy demands made for money by the substrating advantagement, the substrating advantagement of the property, and a consequent depression in price.—John Gledhill and Co.

ALACIE COLLERY.—At this colliery they have now four shafts down to all addresses the colliers of the 4-ft. bed. They are at present works are required. 4-feet, and 3-feet seams.

REBUDIA COAL AND HON COMPANY.—By the last mail the directors of the Great seams. The report just issued by the directors of the Great seams. The report is the same of 10,000/. will be saved in which its supply will be derived.

AND TO ALL AND LONG COMPANY.—The Mester of the Rolls has ansupply will be store in the shall have been completed to the Rolls has an-there in the Rolls has an-subject of making a further call, of 751, per share, on the contributories of concurs.

NEW HANDBOOK FOR MINERS.

A valuable addition has just been made to our mining literature by the publication of a Mineral Agent's Handbook,* which, far from being of the comparatively exclusive character that its name would seem to imply, will be found of great utility to almost every class of the mining community, from the working miner to the mine adventurer, miner owner, and capitalist. The author of the work in question is Mr. G. C. Mahon, a retired conveyageing attorney, who living in a mining district has for and capitalist. The author of the work in question is Art. G. C. Manon, a retired conveyancing attorney, who, living in a mining district, has for some years past, and not unsucessfully, applied himself to the discovery and improvement of its mineral capabilities, an occupation which necessarily caused him to acquire all attainable knowledge, valuable in connection with mining pursuits. Mining and the allied sciences, as well as the law and practice of mining negociation, became requisite to him; with the latter he was competent to deal himself, and that his book should lose none of its value through any inaccuracies in the prochagical and scientific nore. of its value through any inaccuracies in the mechanical and scientific portions, it has been carefully and ably edited by Professor Haughton, M.A., F.R.S., and President of the Geological Society of Dublin, and Mr. B. H.

F.R.S., and President of the Geological Society of Dublin, and Mr. R. H. Scott, M.A., the secretary of the same society, and lecturer in mineralogy to the Royal Dublin Society, the result being, as we have already stated, the production of a work of an extremely useful character.

The mineral agent is defined as the representative of the mine lord, and no one else; and to his mineral property he stands in the same relation as his land agent stands to his agricultural property. The duties of this officer are there pointed out, and the benefits of his labours, and the manner in which he should be remunerated, are explained, the qualifications he should possess, and the mode in which he should proceed with his work, being then pointed out. A chapter is next devoted to the choice of a lessee, and the relative advantage of selecting the tack-note man or bal-seller, the neighbouring mine proprietor, the half-capitalist, the bona fide capitalist, and the mining company, are carefully discussed. The reader is then and the mining company, are carefully discussed. The reader is then given a brief treatise on mineralogy, sufficient, however, to enable him to distinguish all the minerals which have a commercial value; and mining distinguish all the minerals which have a commercial value; and mining geology, mineral chemistry, and mine surveying and dialling, are likewise satisfactorily treated of. In an appendix the form of tack-note used in Cornwall, the form of memorandum of viva voce arrangement as to mining lease, and the form of a mining license for \$1\$ years are given; and, to make the whole complete, \$Sir R. Griffith's catalogue of the several localities in Ireland where mines or metalliferous indications have hitherto been discovered. We unhesitatingly commend the "Mineral Agent's Handbook" to all connected with mining enterprise.

* "Mineral Agent's Handbook." By G. C. Mahon; edited by the Rev. S. Haughto and R. H. Scott, London; Williams and Norgate,

Our advertising columns contain the prospectus of an undertaking for working a mineral property near Barnstaple, under encouraging circum stances. It is called the BERE CHARTER MINING COMPANY, from the working a mineral property near Barnstaple, under encouraging circumstances. It is called the Bere Charter Mining Company, from the name of the estate, and is situated in Braunton parish, about three miles from the sea. Apparently it is of great value, as well as of geological interest. It was discovered and opened by Mr. Whitley, of Truro, a gentleman well known in the West, who has always taken an active part in matters connected with geology, and whose name appears among the directors, which necessarily gives weight to the statements put forth. It has been worked by a few gentlemen up to the present point, in determining the prospects of the sett, and it appears there is a well-defined lode, in which deposits of copper ore of high percentage are met with as the works proceed. Some of the assays made by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., and Messrs. Johnson and Son, gave as high as 531 and 54 per cent. of and Messrs. Johnson and Son, gave as high as 533 and 54 per cent. of pure copper; while others, made by private persons, give 563 per cent. The strata is micaceous sandstone, in which formation the Devon Great The strata is micaceous sandstone, in which formation the Devok of the Consols was discovered, and "the same beds which there dip under the culm trough, as it is geologically termed, reappear in North Devon, at Bere Charter." Barnstaple is a virgin district as respects mines, but so was Tavistock until the discovery of Wheal Maria, the first mine opened was Tavistock until the discovery of Wheal Maria, the first mine opened by the Devon Consols Company, so that this is no ground of objection; but, on the contrary, as all the same indications exist in the one place as in the other, there is good reason to hope that great success may attend Bere Charter, and give that impetus to mining in the Barnstaple neighbourhood as has followed the primary workings in the Tavistock district. Water-power, moreover, exists for every purpose, so that the expense of steam will be avoided, and thus materially curtail the amount necessary for reaching existing existing. for working capital.

The Stannaries Court, and the Court of Chancert.—The necessity for an immediate improvement in the laws relating to the winding-up of joint-stock companies, and especially of mining companies within the Stannaries, has been particularly apparent during the past week, two insolvent mining companies—the South Lady Bertha and the North Wheal Exmouth—having become involved in expensive Chancery proceedings to effect a winding-up, which could have been cheaply and expeditiously done in the Court of Stannaries. As the law at present exists the Court of Chancery assumes juriadiction in every instance in which the affairs of a company are brought before it, and this, too, although the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries is, by the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, given powers which are, for all practical purposes, equal to those possessed by the Court of Chancery; and, although the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Act, 1857, requires that previously to the presentation of a petition to the Court of Chancery there must be a apecial application to that Court showing; to its satisfaction that the company cannot be effectually dissolved or wound-up in the Court of the Vice-Warden. In the case of the North Wheal Exmouth Mining Company a motion was made on behalf of Mr. Condy, a shareholder, that the order for winding-up the company made by his Honour the Master of the Rolls, in December last, and give the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up the company made by his Honour the Master of the Rolls, in December last, and curry; and, further, that the petitioner was mot the holider of one-tenth in value of the shares of the company. It appeared that a petition was presented by a creditor to the Stannaries Court in December last, and a decree for saie of the mine and machinery made in January, 1862. Under this decree a sale was advertised to take place on March 13 last, but on March 10 the Registrar of the Stannaries Court was served with notice of motion was silven to discharge the order. The Master of the Rolls now said that, THE STANNARIES COURT, AND THE COURT OF CHANCERY .- The ne-

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF METALLIFEROUS MINES. - At Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, on Monday, several members of the medical profession were ax-amined by Her Maj esty's Commiss'-ners, with reference to the diseases of miniers in their respective districts. Mr. Pearce and Mr. J. P. Berryman, of St. Austell, surgoons, and Dr. Tayler, of Tywardreath, gave their evidence. The Rev. E. J. Treffry, of Place, Fowey, was also examined.

THE DUCKY OF CORNWALL.—A House of Commons return gives an account of the receipts and disbursement of the Duchy in the year ended Dec. 31, 1861. Including a balance of 9273. 168. 11½d. from the previous year, the receipts show a total of 70,5092. 19s. 63½d., of which the following are the other items:—Rents, and profits focurts, 32,2894. 11s. 8½d.; ryapities of coal mines in Somersetshire, 28994. 5s. 11d.; ryapities of coal mines in Somersetshire, 28994. 5s. 11d.; ryapities of ocal mines in Somersetshire, 28994. 5s. 11d.; ryapities of coal mines in Somersetshire, 28994. 5s. 11d.; ryapities of coal mines in Somersetshire, 28994. 5s. 11d.; ryapities of mines and quarries in Cornwall and Devon, 69921. 19s. 5d.; annuity from Consolidated Fund (from taxes, including those on tes, sugar, coffce, &c.), under Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 120, "in lieu of tin coinage duties, post groats, and white rents" (whatever mystery to the uninitiated, "Interest on balance of money expended in the purchase of the toll-tin lease and expenses, 154. 1s. 3d. The payments amounted to 46,7911. 11s. 6d.; —To Hls Royal Highness's use, 32,1391. 18s. 11d.; investments and outlay for the benefit of the estate, 22811. 17s. 23½d.; and for deductions, disbursements, and expenses of management, 12,3691. 18s. 4d.; which, on 58,397 12s. 4d., the apparent year's produce, amounts to upwards of 21 per cent. The balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the year was 23,5011. 8s. 03½d. The capital account stood thus on Dec. 31.—Cash, 14,984. 6s.; tock in the funds, 85,2081. Ss. 10d.: total, 100,1921. 14s. 10d. Supposin the maintenance and education of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his birth upwards to have cost 50091. a year, there ought to be upwards of 500,000. invested somewhere for his benefit—the produce of his Duchy of Cornwall. Will this be taken into account at all when Parliament is asked to provide for his separate establishment, or marriage 2—Fisancial Reformer.

RAILWAY STATISTICS .- In the United States there are 31,800 miles of RAILWAY STATISTICS.—In the United States there are 31,800 miles of railway, in the United Kingdom there are 10,750 miles; in France, 6147; in the German States, 3239; in Austria, 3165; Prussia, 3162; Canada, 1392; Spain, 1450; East Indies, 1408; Italy, 1350; Russia, 1239; Beiglum, 936; Switzerland, 600; Cuba, 600; Itoliand, 308; Sweden, 288; Demmark, 262; Egypt, 204; Chilli, 195; Victoria, 183; New Brunswick, 175; New South Wales, 125; Brazil, 111; Nova Scotia, 99; Fortugal, 80; Turkey, 80; Norway, 63; Rome, 60; Peru, 50; New Grenada, 60; Cape of Good Hope, 28; Maxico, 20; and Paraguay, 3. The cost of United States railways is about 8000; a mile; that of French and English railways upwards of 30,000; a mile. In the United Kingdom the railways companies own 200,000 locomotives, carriages, and wagons; and convey nearly 200,000,000 passengers, and nearly 100,000,000 tons of goods, in the course of the year.

Mr. Frederick Whinney, of the firm of Harding, Pullein, and Co., has been appointed by the Court of Chancery official manager of the Tretoil and Messer Mining Company.

THE LEAD MINING FIELD OF SHROPSHIRE.-With next week's Journal we shall publish a Supplemental Sheet, in which will be given a Plan and Description of the Shropshire Lead Mining Field; the Geological Formation of the Earth (illustrated); the International Exhibition; American or Rock Oil, and Paraffin Oil; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy, &c.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE MDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL

SIR,—The weather for the week has been in accordance with the predictions in my letter last week—rather unsettled and showery, with strong winds. From the present to the 29th the weather will be somewhat similar, with strong winds on the 28th and 30th. For the opening of the "International Exhibition," on May 1, the weather generally will be fine, but rather windy.

26, Throgmorton-street, April 24.

Author of "The Climate of England."

	LEA	D OF	ES.		
	Sold on	the 7th	April.		
Mines.	Tons.	Pr	ice per	ton.	Purchasers.
Carmarthen United	Sold on				Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Chivertonditto	64		16 0 8 16	6	R. Michell & Son. ditto
Isle of Man Mining Company	Sold on				Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto				6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Westminster			10 18	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	35		11 0	0	Adam Eyton.
Hendre Ucha	16		11 3	6	A. Courage & Co.
ditto	5		13 5	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryngwyn	27		11 10	6	ditto
ditto			12 16	6	ditto
Dyliffe			11 11	0	
Dyfngwm			11 8		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhoswydol			10 15	6	
Roman Graveis			11 6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pool Park			11 17	0	
ditto			11 4		A. Courage & Co.
Park			10 19		Adam Eyton.

							_	_		_		
								-	IN.			
					Sold	on th	ne a	ith	April.			
Mines. T	ons	c.	q.	1bs	. 1	rice	per	tor		Amo	ant.	Purchasers.
Ashburton Utd										298	11	1—Bissoe Co.
ditto										295		
ditto		5		10		68	2	0		291	8	7—Calenick Co.
					Sold	on th	e I	2th	April.			
Kitty (St. Agnes).	9	0	3	25		-	-			546	16	1-Harvey & Co.
					Sold	on th	0 1	9th	April.			
Penhalis	5	17	0	6			_			356	5	7-Enthoven & Son.
ditto		1	1				_			4	1	10-Harvey & Co.
Wheal Union		14	3				0	0		112	18	6—Chyandour.
ditto		10					0	0		33	6	6- ditto
Wheal Uny		5					0			387	13	0
					Sold	on th	e 1	7th	April.			

COPPER PRECIPITATE.

Sold by the Alderlet Edge Mining Compant.

1bs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchasers.

0 #59 7 10 #1033 0 6 Sims. Willyams. & Co.

Apr	11	э,	11	,	B	1	,	,	••		600	,	10	****	æ.	voo	0	0	 isime, willymme,	a co.
											C	0	PP	ER	C	RI	ES.			
						8	old	1	y :	Mr.				CAN					April.	
												ns.				rice			Purchasers.	
Lor	1		 							7	0	0	0			£19	17	6	 Vivian & Sons.	
	9										17									
	3					•		_		ĭ	0	ŏ					11			
	4					::				ō	4	ő	-					6	 ditto	
	ñ									5	10	0	0				14	0	 ditto	
	ä									49	0	Õ	0			3	0	0	 C. Lambert.	
	7										0	ő	0			1	13			
	å									20	-	0				ī	13	6	 J. Keys & Son.	
	~		 	•••	••	••	••	•		**		ň				10	10		 Mouston Wanter	A 61-

COPPER ORES. Sampled April 9, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 24,

Mines.	2	Cons.	P	rice.		Mines.	Tons	Pr	ice.	
Great Wheal	Busy	97	£3	3	61	Tywarnhaile	48	 £2	14	
ditto			3		0	ditto	38	 2	9	-
ditto		59	2	4	0	Clifford Amalgamated	58	 4	9	
ditto		58	2	9	0	ditto	56	 4	5	
ditto	*********		2	14	0	ditto	. 52	 2	13	
ditto			2	6	6	ditto	26	 2	1	-
ditto				12	0	ditto	23	 3	4	
ditto				17	0	ditto	20	 0	15	-
ditto			1	7	0	Craddock Moor		7	12	
ditto			7	8	0	ditto	. 47	 8	8	
South Carade	on	87	5	9	0	ditto	35	 5	12	
ditto			5	8	0	Wheal Polmear	. 50	 3	16	
ditto	*********		8	17	0	ditto	. 40	 4	10	
ditto			17	3	6	ditto		9	10	
ditto			8	15	0	South Crinnis	. 49	 3	10	
ditto		39	19	3	6	ditto	. 48	 2	16	6
ditto		32	6	2	0	North Grambler	. 47	 4	11	
West Damse			4	7	6	ditto		5	14	6
ditto			2	15	6	Grambler and St. Auby	n 36	 6	3	
ditto	*********		5	3	0	Cuddra		2	11	0
ditto			1	7	0	Wheal Damsel		 4	15	6
ditto			3	11	0	Creegbrawse		 3	0	0
ditto			5	1	6	ditto		12	14	
Tywarnhalle			3	14	6	East Tolgus		3	8	6
ditto			9	11	0	New South Ellen		 7	12	6
ditto			2	17		Wheal Kitty		7	6	6

TOTAL PRODUCE. | TOTAL PRODUCE. | Total Produce | Total Produ

	Tons.	Amo		
Vivian and Sons	2281/2	£1916	9	7
Freeman and Co	204 4	984	3	11
Grenfell and Sons	295	1328	1	8
Sims, Willyams, and Co	157	529	11	6
Williams, Foster, and Co	2641/4	1823	4	0
Mason and Elkington	44732	2191	17	8
Bankart and Sons			19	0
Copper Miners' Company			6	6
Charles Lambert	143	307	0	0
Sweetland and Co.			5	8

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hoiel, Camborne.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 751—Fowey Consols 404—West Seton 400—South Toigus 287—Condurrow 210—Wheal Basset 206—Wheal Seton and Fendarves 202—South Frances 174—East Fool 157—East Eastet 153—North Roskear 137—Tolcarne 77—North Crofty 74—West Stray Park 71—Wheal Grenville 66—Tresavean 60—Wheal Harriett 50—Fombroke 20—East Grenville 19—Wheal Emily Henrietta 15—Great Crinnis 14—East Trefusis 3—Total, 3550 tons.

East Trefusis 3—Total, 3550 tons.

Copper ores for sals on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.

—West Basset 452—East Carn Brea 380—Par Consols 269—Alfred Consols 264—Levant.
257—Copper Hill 205—Wheal Margery 198—Totadden 144—East Alfred Consols 142.
Wheal Agar 130—Wheal Buller 119—East Rosewarns 73—North Basset 67—South
Creuver 64—West Trevellyan 30—Rosewarne Consols 26—Boscawell 24—St. Austell
Consols 17—West Tolvadon 8—Great North Tolgus 5—Will's Ore 2—Total, 2876 tons.

							LL.	APRI	LDN	5 4	List	KTH SA	ou	F			4 1	
te cop	ake	. (er.	opp	Ore o	d.	dar	Stan			ınt.	Amou		rod.		Tons.	rs.	Year
88 10	£88		0	0	£73	 0	3	£108		0	9	£11,748		634		2526		1859
17 0	117		U	8	74	 0	17	127		6	0	16,435		516		4997		1959
26 6	126		U	- 9	99	 0	12	146		6	Ð	19.541		534		3391		1084
26 0	126		U	1	101	 0	- 4	146		6	18	23,048		636		2742		1988
26 (126		U	- 6	- 92	 0	- 1	140		6	7	15.471		534		9912		1050
10 U	130		v	- 7	104	 0	10	146		0	15	24.375		614		2579	,	1057
06 10	104		v	12	52	 u	11	126		- 65	- 6	16.318		636		3149		1050
12 10	112		6	14	96	 0	6	142		6	0	20.056		65%	**	2026	**********	1000
10 0	110		0	1	94	 0	15	135		0	18	16.242		054	**	2619	**********	1000
98 6	98		0	14	91	 0	16	133		6	12	14,406		614	••	2402	***********	1000
1		**	6	14	96 94	 000	6 15	142 135	::	660	0 18	20,056 16,242	**	63/6	**	3149 3036 2619		1858 1859

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, April 29.—Berchaven 98, 83, 120, 84, 126, 117.—Cobre 90, 86, 73, 89, 83, 74.—Knockmahon 69, 68, 50, 102, 80, 100.—Ookip 63, 60, 89, 25.—Wheal Maria 53, 38.—Springbok 1.—Ballycummisk 37, 29, 37.—Carthagena 41, 2.—Worthing Regulus 37.—Schull Bay 20.—Halvan 10.—Mines Royal Siag 20.—Spanish 5, 1, 1.—Phoenix Ore 1.—Total, 2132 tons.

Capital, £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed.

£1 per share to be paid on application; £1 in one month after allotment. The remainder to be called up by instalments, as the development of the property may render necessary, but no instalment will be called before a period of six months from the date

of allotment.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE CURNOW HOCKIN, Eaq. (Chairman), Lee Park, Director of the Anglo-

THOMAS WILLIS FLEMING, Esq., 10, Lancaster-gate, London, and Stoneham House

Hants.

GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, Esq., Cae Balley, Swansca.

WILLIAM GARDNER, Esq. (Messrs. H. and W. Gardner, brewers), St. John-street,
Director of the City Bank.

ALBERT PELLY, Esq. (Messrs. Albert Pelly and Co.), 18, Finch-lane, City.

ROBERT RICHARDSON, Esq., 3, Kensington-gardens-square, London, late of Swansca.

THOMAS R. WARREN, Esq., of Panama, merchant.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

SOLICITORS.

Bankers—The City Dutes,
SOLICITORS.
Mesers. Sewell, Sewell, and Edwards, Gresham House,
William Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
BROKERS.

William Compton Smith, Esq., 48, Lincola's Inn-fields, BROKERS, Sfr R. W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, Messrs, Sewell Brothers, 58, Old Broad-street, ns-Messrs, Harding, Pullein, Whinnery, and Gibbons, 3, Bank-buildings, SEGEKTARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Samuel Merrick.

OFFICES—85, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

Mexico is a country well known to be teeming with inexhaustible mineral resources on which Spain formerly derived enormous riches, and thus added materially to her catness and prosperity.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTION ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the rich and extensive copper, gold, silver, and lead mines, called "La Purisima" and "Dos Amigos," with their "Pertanencias," covering 66 acres, including all lodes and veins therein, situate in Huacayvo, Chihuahua, adjoining the state of Sonora, on the Guif of California.

Also, for the purchase of a large tract of land surrounding these mines, held in perpetuity by virtue of a decree of the State, thickly covered with woods and iorests, the whole estimated at 142,000 acres.

And, further, for the purpose of working the above mines and erecting works for the reduction of the ores, by which the company will reap the double profits arising respectively from mining and smelting.

The Rivers Faierte, or Urique, and Papagochi, running through the properties, afford ample and most valuable water-power.

The Government has conceded, for a period of five years, absolute exemption from all taxes, toils, levies, and duties of whatsoever kind or nature.

It is estimated that the very large aliqu of gold and silver which the copper contains will be sufficient to pay the cost of its transport to a European market. Very rich gold deposits are found in various parts of the main vein, as shown on the plan accompanying the prospectus.

deposits are found in various has been deposited by the property of the underthese circumstances, it is acarcely necessary to say that the profits of the undertaking, with ordinarily pradent management, must be large; in further proof of which the vendors have consented to postpone the payment of half the purchase money (two-thirds of which is in shares), until the nett profits shall amount in any one year to 20

per cent. on the called-up capital.

Samples of the ores, as well as of the copper, gold, and allver extracted from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company. Applications for shares may be made to the bankers, brokers, or secretary of the company, from whom prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained. In case of non-allotment, the deposit will be returned with.

SHORT EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS, COPIES OF ASSAYS, &c.

Mr. Charles Sevin, F.R.G. S., in a valuable paper read before the Royal Geographical Scelety, January 24th, 1859, says, relative to Huacayvo (see Journal of that Society for 1860, page 29);—"We examined the greater part of the lode, and took specimens from different places. There are more than 100,000 tons visible where the lode crops out."

Mr. Robert L. D'Aumaite, an English engineer, resident in Sonora, and the accredited Government Mining Engineer and Assayer for that State, in his survey and report, dated 15th February, 1861, says;—"I found at Huacayvo a copper vein of great extent, which, if followed, will insure, in a few years, a gigantic fortune to the company who may explore it. A single blast I put in threw down a nodule of sulpturet, which yielded 23½ per cent. Copper extracted from this ore yielded 576 ozs. of gold and 128 ozs. of silver per ton."

per ton."

Average result of Assays made by Mr. Thomas Penrose, assayer to Mesars, Richardson and Co., Swansen, of ores from the Huacayvo Mines:—

"Corpen Ones.—Copper, 60½ per cent. Silver, 10½ ozs. per ton.

"AURIFEROUS ORES (GOLD DEPOSITS).—Gold, 41 czs., 15 dwts. Silver, 13 ozs. 10 dwts per ton of ore."

per ton of ore."

Average results of Assays made by Messes. Johnson and Sons, Basinghali-street, four samples of copper ore from the Huacay vo Mines:—

"Copper Ores.—Copper, 52-23 per cent. of fine copper."

THE SOUTH GREENLAND MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Capital £60,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit, £1 per share.

Directors.

(With power to add to their number). Sir WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, Bart., F.G.S., Wallington, Newca

ALBERT ROBINSON, Esq., Civil Engineer, 35a, Great George-street, Westminster, JAMES MANBY GULLY, Esq., M.D. (Director of the West Midland Raliway Con

puny), Great Malvor.

ALFRED ERASMUS DRYDEN, Esq., 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

JOHN HARRIS, Esq., Woodside, Darlington.

BANKERS—London and Westminster Bank.

MINISG ENOISER—W. C. Vivian, Eq.

LOCAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. W. Tayler, Esq., F.G.S.

This company is formed for the purpose of working mines of copper, tin, lead, and other minerals in South Greenland, under a liberal concession granted by His Majesty the King of Denmark.

The ores are of fine quality, the lead ore yielding 58 ozs. of silver to the ton, as analyzed at the School of Mines; the copper ore (sulphuret) yielding 60 per cent. of metal, and the tin ore being very rich.

The ores are of the quanty, the copper ore (sulphuret) yielding 60 per cent. Of the land the tin ore being very rich.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 38, Broad-atreet-buildings, London, where specimens of the different ores may be seen. Forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices of the company, 38, Broad-atreet-buildings; or of the brokers of the company, Messrs, J. and R. SUTTON, Royal Exchange, London; Messrs. TAUNTON and MOLYNEUX, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; Mr. J. DREWRY, 67, Groy-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. HOYLE and PRINCE, Manchester; and Messrs. FLINT and Co., Hull.

(LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 cach. Deposit on application, 2s. 6d. per share.

S. per share payable on allotment.

No call to exceed 5s. per share, and three cabender months at least must clapse between cach.

DIRECTORS,

JOB TAYLOR, Dudley,

EDWARD HENRY LOWE, Surewabary,

GEORGE JOSEPH ENGLAND, Dudley,

JOHN JOB, Snallbeach.

Consulting Engineers — Messers, Phillips and Technical Consulting Engineers. CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, 26, Greaham-street, London Bankers—Messrs. Rocke and Co., Shrewsbury. Auditors—John Thomas Bell, Shrewsbury; John Treasure, Newport, Shropshire. REGISTERED OFFICE,-SWAN HILL, SHREWSBURY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The company's extensive and highly-mineralised sett adjoins the western the permanently lucrative Snailbeach Lead Mine, Shropshire, with the New of the permanently lucrative Snailbeach Lead Mine, Shropshire, with the New Venture Mine on the south.

A shaft is being sunk for intersecting Snailbeach main vein and Davies's vein at their junction.

Upwards of 3100 shares of the company's capital are taken, and it is proposed to be

3000 more.

Applications for shares may be made to the secretary, who, as well as Mess rs. PhilLIPS and Dallingrow, will forward prospectuses and plans, and also afford any further
information. Early applications are requested.

SAML. HARLEY KOUGH, Solicitor and Seczetary, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton. April, 1862.

THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Incorporated by virtue of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14.
Capital £36,000, in 12,000 shares of £3 each.
£1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance, if required, by instalments
of 5s. each.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The old Daren is one of those ancient mines formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddileton, from which he derived immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machin ery then employed to carry on the works. The ore raised from the lodes in this sett is extremely rich, producing upwards of 40 czs. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lead, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Ca rdiganshire.

cent. of lead, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Cardiganshire.

This property is considered by mining agents and those competent to judge of its value to be one of the richest in the county, and it is fairly assumed, by statistical calcular tion, that as soon as the old mines are drained, the various levels laid open, and the C warm symbol lode fairly developed, a clear profit of £800 per month will be returned to the company; in fact, the refuse thrown sway by the old workers is being worked or or at the present time at a clear profit of 10s. in 1f.

The mine is held under a lease for 21 years from the present time, at 1-14th dues. Ample machinery is already erected to bring it to a successful issue. The oper ations are being prosecuted with vigour, mader the able superintendence of Captain Ms. 4thew Francis, and there is every certainty of its being a rich and lasting mine.

The returns at present amount to 20 tons of silver-lead ore per month, and which is confidently expected by competent authorities to be augmented to 40 tons forthy vith. Further particulars, with prospectures and reports, together with plans and t sections, and every information required respecting the property, will be furnished on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

NO APPLICATION FOR BHARES will be RECEIVED APTER WEDN ESDAY.

NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES WIII be RECEIVED AFTER WEDN ESDAY,

THE GREAT COPPER LODE OF HUACAYVO (MEXICO)

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £290,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of the

JAMES BANCKS Eag. Hatch End House, Pinner.

JAMES BANCKS Eag. Hatch End House, Pinner.

JOHN A. L. BARNAID, Eag., 47, Cornhill.

SIDNEY BEISLY, Eag., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham.

HENRY GRAVES, Eag., Cumberland-street, Ecclesion-square.

NICHOLAS WHITLEY, Eag., Penarth, Truro.

Solicitous --Messrs, Patision and Wigs, 10, Clement's-lane, London, E.C.

COSULTING Engineer. - Captain Henry James, West-end, Redruth.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BBOKER. - Henry Lyon, Eag., 13, Royal Exchange.

AUDITOR—W. W. Fletcher, Eag. (Messrs. Burbidge and Fletcher, accountants 55 A, Moorgate-street.

OFFICES—32, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

OFFICES—32, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The Bere Charter property is situated in the parish of Braunton, near Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, within three miles of shipping wharves, embracing an area of about 228 acres, and held on a royalty of 1-15th, without dead or sleeping rent. Preliminary operations have been carried on, with a view of testing this mineral property, apparently of very remarkable value, which warrant a more vigorous prosecution, that its commercial importance may be fully ascertained.

The mine was dispovered by Mr. Whitley, of Truro, a geological surveyor well known in the West of England. Some rich ore was discovered at surface, and a shaft sunk about 10 fms. in the course of the lode, where a further and a very large deposit of ore was met with, but the water made fast, and operations were consequently suspended, pendig the erection of a whim and other appliances, for the purpose of forking the water, and otherwise continuing the works, all of which have since been effected, the shaft sunk to 18 fms., and levels driven off, as explained in the reports.

There is a regular well-defined ide, about 3 ft. wide, composed of rich grey copper ore, flookan, quartz, and black gossan, underlying east, about 6 inches in a fathom. The back has been opened on for about 190 ft., and is found quite regular in its run, and a shaft sunk, as already stated, about 18 fms. on the lode, showing it to be strong and well defined, outling the strike of the beds, and bolding its course onwards and down, in a most decided manner; also intersected by mineral-bearing cross-courses. The rock close up to the walis of the lode is micaceous sandstone, of the upper Devolani, in which formation the rich Tavistock mines (the Devon Great Consols, &c.) were discovered; the same beds which there dip under the cuim trough, as it is geologically termed, reappear in North Devon, at Bere Charter. The ore is met with in blocks of ½6 cwt., sone of which have been tested by competent assayers, who give res

appearance of the gussan, a min second, of the year for every purpose, so that all outlay for machinery, and the heavy cost of steam-power, will be wholly avoided.

Under these remarkable and encouraging circumstances, it has been determined to form a company with a nominal capital of £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each, on which 10s, per share will be called up.

The grant of this property is for a period of 21 years. The purchase of this, and work done, inclusive of all collateral and incidental interests and outlay connected with the undertaking, has been secured at the sum of £8000, half of which, at least, will be taken in shares.

in shares.

All preliminary and legal expenses in the formation of the company have been defined and agreed for at 5 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company.

In the event of sufficient capital not being subscribed the deposits will be returned in full.

pectuses with reports may be obtained from the broker, or the offices of the com-where applications for shares may be forwarded, but no application for less than ares, or a multiple of five, will be considered; nor unless accompanied with a re-nce or banker's receipt of 5s. per share. UNUSUALLY GOOD INVESTMENT.

UNUSUALLY GOOD INVESTMENT.

NORTH POOL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
CORNWALL.
Capital £24,000, in 6000 shares of £4 each.
Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share, and 2s. 6d. on allotment (or references with order for shares on allotment), and by maxemum calls of 5s. per share quarterly.

DIRECTORS.

W. R. PARKER, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent.
J. TRUSCOTT, Esq., 23, Moorgate-street, London.
E. TURNER, Esq., 28, Moorgate-street, London.
E. TURNER, Esq., Samborne, Cornwall.
F. SILAW TRUEMAN, Esq., Hazel Grove, Cheshire.
BANKERS—Messrs. Bolitho and Co., Penzance, Cornwall.
SECRETART—J. S. Phillips, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.
The objects of the company are to raise capital and explore the remaining 39-40ths of this rich mineral vein, 1-40th part of which has already given the immense profit of £61,4501, in eight years, and 890 per cent. on outlay.
There are, moreover, four side voins completely unworked.
It is situated in the best part of Cornwall, in the midst of the six square miles that have given at least £6,000,000 profits, by an outlay of £600,000, and more than all the rest of Cornwall and Devon by tenfold outlay.
These plain facts are requisite essentials for the legitimate investor to join in a fair trial for proportionate success.

A few hundred shares remain untaken. Further particulars from the secretary.

CATHEDRAL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), GWENNAP, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856-57.

Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

The remainder in calls, if required, of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, of which due notice will be given.

Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London; Messrs, Tweedy and Co., Redruth.

Brokers—Messrs, Guy and St. Alphone, 75. Old Broad-street.

BROKERS-Messrs. Guy and St. Alphonse, 75, Old Broad-street.
OFFICES,-1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES,—1, GREAT WINGHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The lesses, having secured the necessary grants direct from the lords at 1-18th dues, have commenced to work by clearing up the adit level, to the extent of 210 fms., and have come upon seven lodes of copper and fin-bearing ore, which can be set on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 1f. There exists also many other lodes running through the sett (vide reports). There are likewise on the sett two shafts, sunk to the depth of 60 and 70 fms. respectively; likewise a new engine-house, counting-house, and smith's abop; in fact, the outlay made by previous parties exceeds £5000 in value to the present lesses.

The attached report of experienced mine agents, known as men of caution, sufficiently guarantees that the ground comprised in this sett is very valuable, and which is also borne out by reference to the accompanying map, showing the abutment of various most profitable mines upon this property, the lodes in which are known to traverse the sett, being proved on the adjoining mines; in particular, the lode of old Wheal Damsel, which traverses the whole length of this sett, and which lode gave to the adventurers £200,000. The sett is also traversed by the principal lodes of the Great Consolidated Mines. The best copper ground in West Wheal Damsel is at present about 40 fms. to the east of the sett, and it should be borne in mind that to the westward North Wheal Basset are in a direct run, whilst the ground at the foot of Carnmart Hilli, in

wheal Basset are in a direct run, whilst the ground at the foot of Carnmarth Hill, the centre of the sott, assimilates with the Basset distribution of Sammarth Hill, Should a sufficient number of shares not be subscribed for to justify the commence-ment of operations at the mine, the deposits paid in will be returned in full. Application for prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the offices of

ment of operations at the mine, the deposits paid in will be returned in full.

Application for prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the offices of the company.

REFORT.

Agreeably to your request, we have this day inspected the surface of the mine formerly may be surface, and the surface of the mine formerly in extent, which has been added to the limits of the last workings, which we consider to be of much importance; and we have also made enquiries of the old workers relative to what has been done in the sett. The mine is situated in the parish of Gwennap, in the immediate vicinity of several productive mines—Consols, Wheal Jowell, Wheal Damsel, and others. It is bounded on the east by West Wheal Jowell and West Wheal Damsel, and wheave the Damsel, on the south by Ting Tang, on the west by Wheal Trefusis, and on the north by Grambler and St. Aubyn. The whole of Wheal Damsel and West Jewell lodes, and lodes from Ting Tang, East Wheal Damsel, and several other mines, traverse this sett, which is about 400 fathoms from east to west, and about 400 fms. from north to south, intersected by several cross-courses and elvan courses, and some of the latter are caunters; which, together, add considerably to the productiveness of mineral ground.

The mine was first worked by a company of adventurers in 1820, when Capt. Jennings, of Treaswan Mine, was the manager, and two engine-shafts were sunk to about 60 fms. under the adit, which averages from 20 to 30 fms. from surface; but it appears that from want of capital the mine was suspended. In 1838, a new party of adventurers commenced working the mine, cleared up the adit, cleared and secured the north engine-shaft from the surface to the bottom, built an engine-house, counting-house, ounting-house, ount

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 18

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
BY J. Y. WATSON, F. G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (unit 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.
The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in any JOURNAL of December 19, 1860, and January 5, 1861.
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F 1802, 1303, and 1503, and 1512 in the state of the stat

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULA ATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIR published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £11s, program and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining his axclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advices connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. All Transactions in the Share Market, Motal Sales, and General Share Lists, J. W. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON AND CUELL, ISK. Michaelis, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few day gressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good intensibility, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will not a superior of the selection.

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London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

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on the scale of 1 inch to the rule, beautifully coloured, mounted on inshed, 24 10s.; or on spring roller, £9 9s. North Wales, similarly coloured, mounted on 124 4s.; spring roller, £8 16s. Also, the vertical and horizontal sections, linen, in half morocco cases, for South Wales, £10 10s.; North Wales, £8 good geological map published. Plans, sections, and maps lithographed, me or mounted, with promptitude. Hitustrated catalogues of the whole of the O Geological Survey, and of other valuable maps, atiases, and guides, will be turn of post (on receipt of one stamp) by Letters, Sox, and Co., 8, Royal Endon, E.C., map sellers and mounters, lithographers, printers, and daugh agents to the Board of Ordnance and the Geological Society.

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FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

Hotices to Correspondents.

A delay in preparing the Plan of the Shropshire Lead District necessitate designment of the Supplement to next week. Several articles and letter inhelds publication must, consequently, stand over: among them, Mr. N. Eaner's town minications, also Mr. Gibson's spaper—Lighting Mines by Electricity—N. Law East Caradon and East Carn Brea—Mr. Crofts—Capt. Uren on the Reseal Blid Ransom United—The Quarterly Returns of Lead Ore and Black Tin—'Q. R." of its 18 tones—Copper in Sandstone—Coal Tar Colours—Capt, Kuapp's Report of The Ludcott—Prof. Morris on the Principles of Geology, &c.

New Zealand Inon Sand.—Can any of your readers inform me how it as the Taranaki Steel Company, formed for working the iron-sand of New Zesiasi, mist gave such high promise of success, so suddenly came to an end?—C. I.

gave such high promise of success, so suddenly came to an end?—C. I. ZHROME OR.—In the Journal of Yeb, 22, "G. H." concludes his communication by side that he will be happy to correspond with parties desirous of introducing chastism into the market. We are in that position, and would thank "G. H." locusties to us directly what it is worth in England per ton per unit, and if there well see extensive demand for the article, as it is found in considerable abundance it as —WILLSON AND ROBS: St. Francois Xavier-street, Montreal.

MICA,—Observing in the Notices to Correspondents in the Journal of Mark Use quiry for the name of a dealer in Mica, we beg to state that very excilent mass Robs: Montreal.

ROBS: Montreal.

ROBS: Montreal.

GOBE: Montreat.

GLOLD EXTRACTION.—The best and the most economical system yet established at large scale to extract gold from pyrites and from quartz is that in operations after mato. There is no quicksliver employed. When quicksliver was used at time mencement, and the pyrites ground with it in arrastres, the losses and cut we see the property of the period of the present system scients. Since that method has been discontinued, and the present system scients the rate of 2000 tons per month.—EVAN HOPKINS.

the rate of 2000 tons per month.—Evan Hopkins.

Gold Extraction Machines.—I was curious to know the reason why the best mode were not at once applied to extract gold from the Welsh gold mines. —It was life it was considered advisable not to do so, for the following reasons—free undoubted method were applied, and the produce was found to small to pay their would be abandoned for ever; whereas, by applying all kinds of machine has right ones, there would be always an excuse for failures, and the satt would be an expected by the saturation of the sa

Is this true?—INQUIRER.

EAST CLOGAU GOLD COMPANY.—I hear that more than all the shares were spizife and all the shares have been allotted—this I have from the secretary himself, in that the company was brought out bond fide, and no puffling on the Exchange, it is very good, your readers may say; but what are the directors going to do! Assily working the sett, and have they found any gold yet? I hope the Journal willow tain regular reports frem Capt. Goble, as it will be a satisfaction to learn that will an experienced and judicious manager: all depends upon that.—AURER.

DEVON GREAT WHEAL ELIZABETH.—If your correspondent, "Inquirer," has quigits mine, or at the offices of the Registrar of the Vice-Warden's Coart, he was if a found that the delay in winding-up this matter had been unavoidable, and wall way attributable to the Court; the great difficulty being to find a purchase it is machinery and materials, which was only overcome after repeated attempts which a sule.—HY. SEWELL STOKES: Truro, April 22.

HEAVES AND DISLOCATIONS.—In answer to "A Student," sketch No. 2 in ay high.

Heaves and Dislocations, but of was only overcome after repeate are the very support of a right angle, where the ore and vein went with the cross-cours, large as when in its regular course. And, at the same time, I be to same the property of the property

ever anxious he may be.—B. Gribble: Tompadathan Mine, Kemeny, J.E.
Wheal Emma.—In looking over the list of mines selling ores during the garge sells
March, 1862, as given in the Supplement to the Journal of April 5, it sprends
unt of 150 mines, Wheal Emma has sold ores in weight 437 tons, realising 550; sulwhich gives about 51.5s. per ton upon the average, where the beron (see in the average is a fraction only above 41. per ton. Wheal Emma stood 53 on a series
bering 150, and yet this mine is selling for a few shillings per share, when unit
the mines that have not half the pretensions to the value of this are selling the
premiums, a clear proof of how little eatimate is placed by the public on the inclusion
value of a mine, judging the value from the sale of ore.—AN OLD SERICHEL
ADVANTAGES AND COST OF DUPLICATE SHAFTS.—For anything I know to pure selections.

ADVANTAGES AND COST OF DUPLICATE SHAFTS.—For anything I know to be supported by the state of the support of the in Dombey and Son. There is a likeness, slight it may be, was seen their it is all one. What do I know of the one or other? I never how out problems of the pages in which their sayings appear being perused by me would problem them by their writings, and I say the one or the other, as the case may be, in age letter or a bad; and I refer to anything either may have said becefte to sell in statemt, and that is the extent of my doings with your correspondent, wo lain statemt, and that is the extent of my doings with your correspondent, wo lain statemt, and that is the extent of my doings with your correspondent, wo lain statemt, and the place, never heard of it before, can say nothing about it, now, a laid Mr. Goodwin, save what he says in the Journal, and Hai, the note of the control of the co

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D. K. C.

Ass XXX

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her with h chibition of one Bridge and are as of the about the children of the about the children of the to the sin of 1 in. so the limited circle of Hyde and Haughton. I make no apology for intruding on space, and cannot understand Mr. Goodwin's hackneyed sentence. He knows, that it do, that the inexorable scissors of the Editor sometimes cuts off what we our finest points, and that we must thankfully submit, if by his kindness we have to able at all.—A PITMAN.

NAME TO SHIPE AS ALL.—A FIRMAN.

AND C. DERBYSHIER.—Having mislaid the address of "Inquirer," he would oblige ding for some letters which have been forwarded to our office in reply to the galeation in last week's Journal.

mication in last week's Journal.

Lists of Nova Scotta.—Dr. Gesner's paper on this subject was erroneously con with the Geological Society of London in our reference to it in last week's in. Though interesting it was not original, a pamphlet containing the sam its having already been printed in the United States. Dr. Gesner's manuscrip interfere, been rejected by the Geological Society of London, and returned to him parence, seen rejected by the Georgical Society of London, and returned to his UNITED MINES.—In last week's Journal it was stated "the engines are a lasted of "the engineers are here;" and the Chairman, supported on his right e-Rev. Mr. Hadder," instead of the "Rev. G. Hadow;" the "Rev. Mr. Hadder gonding, instead of the "Rev. G. Hadow."

nos, detect from "C.T." (Carmarthen), on the "Formation of Coal Beds, to Mr. Rogers, which shall appear next week."

ith the Journal of April 8 we gave a Supplemental Sheet, which

ith the Journal of April S we gave a Supplemental Sheet, which tains the first part of a very comprehensive paper on Accidents in al Mines—the proceedings of the British Association for the Relief British Miners—the Association for the Prevention of Steam-lier Explosions—Wicklow Copper Mining Company (meeting)—lier Explosions—Wicklow Copper Mining Company (meeting)—arterly Sales of Copper Ores at Cornwall and Swansea—Foreign and Metallurgy—A Condensed Air Locomotive, &c.

ining and Metallurgy—A Condensed Air Locomotive, &c.

Tith the Journal of March 22 we gave a Supplement Sheet, which
stains papers on —Penetrating Dangerous Gases—Geological Foration of the Earth (with engravings)—the Principles of Geology.—
kviews: "Down South: an Englishman's Experience at the Seat
if War;" "The Famine in the West: being an Enquiry into Causes
the Crisis impending in the West of Ireland."—The Evidence of
fir. J. Kenyon Blackwell on the Gethin Colliery Explosion—the
Justralasian Mining Intelligence—the Mining District in which East
Theal Ston is situated (with plan)—Meeting of the North Laxey
thing Company.

HE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 26, 1862.

th Wale

ugh for months past the press has been teeming with accounts of eat advances made in science and manufactures during the last ten such as will be demonstrated by the enormous collection about to be ed at South Kensington, and though each different number of the p journals contains some fresh allusion to the important discovery in connection with this science, or the contain p journals contains some fresh allusion to the important discovery in connection with this science, or the great improvement effected the machine, still the nearest conjecture of even the most thoroughly-sed individual as to the actual progress made must prove altogether fiet, and long ere the close of that vast Encyclopædia of the World's are and Industry, which will on Thursday next be opened with so ceremony and celat, we shall find that in numerous instances those which in May we looked upon and considered to be brought to the set degree of perfection, are still eclipsed by some later discovery or s which in May we looked upon and considered to be brought to the set degree of perfection, are still eclipsed by some later discovery or tion, which has been brought about by the full appreciation of their , and a greater concentration of attention to their details. This fact i limited to any single branch of industry, or any particular science, applicable to all alike, and all are interested in bringing to as high e of perfection as possible their various contributions, also in retaining maselves the advantages of every possible improvement. With some sof exhibitors, however, this interest is greater than others, and if the called upon to say which class demands the greatest attention to approvements it has effected since 1851, and at the same time has so a sphere for further improvement, we do not think we can much err a sphere for further improvement, we do not think we can much err sting to that class which represents the true source of our greatness someorial nation. We now refer to the Metal Manufactures and connected nation. We now refer to the metal manufactures and go literest of this country, and being impressed with the correctness ties, we intend devoting a portion of our space from time to time withing the various objects worthy of note exhibited in connection those intrests. Some may imagine that we overrate the importance which is a supersymmetric connection to the connection of the hose interests. Some may imagine that we overrate the importance r subject, and consider that the improvements made in connection Metallargy and Mining are not of so important a character as those si in other things, such as the various systems of Telegraphy, Ocean stion, Cotton Manufacture, and other similar objects of great nations, the subject of the similar objects of great nations, the subject of the similar objects of great nations, and the similar objects of or improve-in your telegraph but the extension of commerce? And how is that sed to so great a degree otherwise than by the development of our mineral resources; the increase in the products of our mines, exfocals, and the growth of our manufactures in iron and other metals, inery, &c., whereby one-half our labouring population derive emens, and the means of sustenance, and a large proportion of the and upper classes have their source of income? Again, in the cases an anigation and cotton manufacture, what has accomplished more it advancement than iron and coal? and what would become of them seen of a scarcity of either of these staple productions? Having, recreated a searcity of either of these staple productions? Having, we think shown the importance of our subject, we will at a tonce protiable. The departments in which are grouped the principal objects eshall draw attention to are as follows:—

Is I Situated in the extraction to the stable of the principal objects.

with it. The departments in which are grouped the principal objects with it. The departments in which are grouped the French refreshment is a Situated in the eastern annexe, behind the French refreshment intent, is under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., or of the Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, in restreet, and compiler of those valuable statistics which are published ally and issued by that institution; a more fitting person could scarcely beta selected to fill such an office. This class comprises "Mining, ying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products."

as VIII. is in the western annexe, and is under the superintendence to E. K. CLARKE, and consists of "Machinery in general."

as XXXII., of which Mr. T. A. Whight is superintendent, is situate south-eastern portion of the building, and it is in this class hose renowned inventors Bessemer and Mushier exhibit specimens it respective patents in iron and steel. The exhibition of the former, takes the form of a trophy, will be very imposing; no expense having the state of the state

Prespective patents in iron and steel. The exhibition of the former, takes the form of a trophy, will be very imposing; no expense having saved in the stand and fittings, which are very extensive and hand-we must, however, reserve for special notice at some future time exhibitions, as the contributions are not yet thoroughly arranged. Model of Schneider and Hanany's Blast-furnaces, at Barrow-ins, will be an object of very great attraction in Class I. It is made because, with the exception of the boilers, steam-pipes, &c., which brass. The scale is 2th in. to 1 foot; and, taking the model as a like exquisitely finished. There are five large engine-houses, each man and one smaller one with another angine for ing a pair of engines, and one smaller one, with another engine for along a pair of engines, and one smaller one, with another engine for along purposes, making in all eleven engines. There are seven as and the general arrangement appears to be exceedingly conve-Well would it be for some of the ironmasters whom we could men.

adapted for locomotive engines and general steam purposes. It emits but very little smoke, and makes but a small quantity of ash and clinker. In next week's Journal we shall continue our remarks, at some length.

The appointment of the Royal Commission to enquire into the condition of metalliferous mines generally, with reference to the health and safety of persons employed therein, has naturally caused much interest to attach to all information bearing upon the Health and Social Condition of Miners, and hence it is that in Cornwall, where the commission is at present occuand hence it is that in Cornwall, where the commission is at present occupied, the expression of opinion on the subject has been very free, and the discussion of an animated character. In the heat of controversy both disputants are apt to exaggerate facts—the one representing the homes and working places of the miners as working models of Pandemonium, the other as very nearly an imitation of Paradise. A champion of the former class has come forward in the person of Mr. Christopher Childs, whilst Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, has undertaken to show that the social position of the Cornish miner is all that can be desired, unless in the exceptional case of a rush into a new mining district, where there is not exceptional case of a rush into a new mining district, where there is not house-room enough for the rapidly-increasing population, and where, too, a few young men, just broken away from parental restraint, may for a period, like young men of all classes of society sometimes do in similar manifest a dissoluteness of behaviour annoying to sober-

inded people.

Most of Mr. Child's assertions are met by exactly opposite statements Most of Mr. Child's assertions are met by exactly opposite statements from Capt. Charles Thomas, but there is one point we observe which he does not even allude to—the Doctor and Club Fund. Mr. Childs complains that the agents and proprietors of the mines confiscate a portion of the miners' wages under the head of club and doctor without being accounted for, and this is a complaint which is certainly also made by a large proportion of the working miners. Not that they complain of the deduction from their wages being made, but they contend, and not without reason, that the fund thus raised—a fund sufficiently large, it is said, effectually to provide, not only for the miners themselves in time of sickness, but for the support of any widows or children who may be left unprovided for—should at least be reserved for their benefit, and not as at present appropriated by the adventurers. It is this systematic appropriation of part of the miners' wages in Cornwall that allords one of the strongest arguments in favour of rating metalliferous mines, for much as everyone desirous of the welfare of mining may wish it, there is great difficulty in proving that miners, and the widows and children of miners, are kept off the parish by the existence of a fund which, although subscribed by the workparish by the existence of a fund which, although subscribed by the work-ing miners, is regarded by the adventurers as their own property, and dealt with as such, widows and children rarely deriving any advantage from it whatever. Let the mine adventurers of Cornwall but agree that the club money shall be applied to the formation of a permanent general fund for the benefit of the miners and their families, and we doubt whether any at-

tempt to burden them with poor-rates would be successful.

As to the education and social condition of miners, we trust that the labours of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon will do much actually to bring about that happy state of things which Capt. C. Thomas refers to as already existing, but which, we fear, is found at present only in connection with the rich mines, such as that of which he has the management. His remarks would certainly not apply to some mines in opera tion at the present time. The association in question being educational its success cannot fail to promote the welfare of the miners, and it is, there fore, gratifying to find the very satisfactory progress being made. At the recent meeting at Camborne, an interesting letter from the President, Mr. C. Fox, was read. After congratulating the association upon its prosperous condition, and referring to the large number of students in the School of Design in a neighbouring town, Mr. Fox says:—

C. Fox, was read. After congratulating the association upon its prosperous condition, and referring to the large number of students in the School of Design in a neighbouring town, Mr. Fox says :—

"If the young now find it essential to successful labour that they should acquire this knowledge of the forms of those objects on which their industry is to employed, is it not also imperative that our young miners should learn somewhat of the very seence of what they daily handle? Plato says, that 'good counsel is exact knowledge.' Every one accustomed to mining must have often regretted the absence of this exact knowledge amongst many of (even the intelligent) working miners, especially in descriptions of lodes, cross-courses, not seen recently, and of the ground in which they are. The observing and reasoning tributer, relying on his experience (more especially in the large mine in which be used in the large mine in which be used indications of improvement, follows up perseveringly gradual changes in the lode or rock, a whiter killas, a darker granite, a back more vertical, all title leader of prian, some occing of water, perhaps some green stains (more lovely in his eyes than emerald); by-and-bye his cap receives the precious grist-fruits; the lode opens with its bunch of rich ore at a tribute of 10s, in the 1t,, where others have refused to take at 13s, 4d.; he envices no monarch; aiready he sees his rich parcel at grass, and himself in possession of a cottage, with a garden and field attached; he seems to smell amidst the powder and smoke the breath of the little cow to be bought at the next fair; his wet limbs already glow with the thought of a good warm cloak for "mother" (as he calls his wife); he resolves on sending another little maid to school, and, with a thankful heart, doubles his hardly-earned contribution to to the missionary box and chapel fund. Such honest labour is blessed by Heaven and in the eyes of men. If accurate observation, and its results treasured in the memory, be valuable to the tributer

that we may apply remedies if possible."

The educational report was of a very gratifying character. A course of popular lectures has been given at Tavistock and Gunnis Lake, which has resulted in the formation of a large class at each place. The class formed last year at Tywardreath has been reorganised at St. Blazey, and hopes are entertained of shortly establishing a class at Liskeard. The past three months has been a most successful period with the association, about 80 new members, principally miners, having joined. At the conclusion of the formal business of the meeting two very useful papers were read—the one "On Winding," by Mr. J. HOCKIN, jun., and the other "On the Relative Merits of Skips and Man-engines for Raising and Lowering the Labourers in Mines," by Capt. JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. These we shall, of course, publish, as well as the interesting discussion which followed.

New Ventilating Power—Coke Ovens in Collieries.—For the past two years a very efficient and economic system of ventilation—the invention of Mr. Abraham Rogers, whose seventy years' experience in connection with collieries should entitle his judgment to respect—has been in use at the Farnley Wood Colliery, near Leeds, which the inventor works in conjunction with his son; and, from the many advantages possessed, it is anticipated that its adoption will become general so soon as its merits are made known. The important feature in the invention is the production of the ventilation without the usual unnecessary waste of fuel. Instead of burning the fuel in the ordinary way Mr. Rogers simply cokes it, availing himself of the heat from the ovens to rarefy the air, and cause a current through the workings. The ovens may be placed in the position now occupied by the furnace or at surface, an additional flue and chimney-stalk being necessary in the latter case. Whether the top or bottom of the upcast shaft be chosen, a given number of coke ovens are constructed according to the extent of the workings, such ovens being enclosed in a casing, which in its turn is covered by an ordinary brickwork flue, provided the apparatus be placed at the surface; but underground the ordinary furnace drift would be applicable. The ovens, whether two or more, are charged alternately, and thus the temperature necessary to ensure ample ventilation is readily maintained. By this means the ventilation is kept up in the most feery not seen and slack used to produce it being rendered marketable as coke. By a slight modification of the arrangement actually in use at Farnley Wood, Mr. Rogers's investion would be applicable in the most fiery nits securing all the advantagers Well would it be for some of the ironmasters whom we could menmore and Hannar. We do not say this invidiously on the one
in the pay a site to these works, and profit by the example of Messrs.
It with any desire to praise unduly the gentlemen just referred to on
farmaces—aye, scores—lying idle, in districts where they ought and
fast part; but we say it, because we know as a fact that there are
far just the plans of working than those which they hold stereotyped
for grandfathers, and men of a day that has passed.

Supwards of 20 tons, also other heavy forgings. The Sanderland
for which dels of the Docks, Harbour, and Entrances.

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to the sinker than such as the NEW VENTILATING POWER-COKE OVENS IN COLLIERIES.-For the

the ignition of the explosive gases at the furnace. At Farnley Wood the supply of air for the coke ovens is drawn from the interior of the pit, but were any danger apprehended from such an arrangement all that would be necessary is to carry this supply direct from the surface, and continue the openings in the coke ovens to such a height in the shaft or stack as shall ensure safety. In the Farnley Wood Colliery the extent of the workings to be ventilated is about two miles, through which an ample current of fresh air is produced by two coke ovens, 6 ft. in diameter; and Mr. Rogers assures us that the entire cost of the apparatus and appendages did not exceed 70l., an amount which is soon repaid by the saving effected in fuel.

REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

APRIL 24.—Parallel with, and about # mile to the north of, the Carn Brea range of granite lies the Tolgus range of mines. Compared with those further south, at the foot of the hill, the mines on this range are comparatively modern, and comprise, even at present, a very large extent of ground almost untried. The Tolgus Mines may be divided into two distinct runs; the northern run comprising the old Wheal Tolgus Mine (not tinct runs; the northern run comprising the old Wheal Tolgus Mine (not now working), and West Tolgus; and the southern run, comprising South Tolgus and North Pool (not now working). Both these runs are severed, north and south, by the valley which separates the parishes of Redruth and Illogan: Old Wheal Tolgus and South Tolgus are on the eastern side of the valley, in Redruth parish, while West Tolgus and North Pool are o the western side, in Illogan. In this valley both the runs of lode were worked upon, in the latter part of the last century, under the name of Wheal Raven. There is another run of lodes still further south, on which Great South Tolgus and East Tolgus are worked; but this is the Pool run of lodes, and should be considered with those mines. There are also ran of lodes, and should be considered with those mines. There are also parallel lodes further north, on which OLD TOLGUS UNITED, and a trial called GREAT NORTH TOLGUS, are situated.

called Great North Tolgus, are situated.

The Old Wheal Tolgus, which is on the Buller property, was last worked by the Mesers. Davey, of Redruth. South Tolgus is also on the Buller property, and was commenced about 17 years ago by the Mesers. Taylor, under the management of Capt. William Francis, who was then their principal agent in the county. The sett extends from the Wheal Raven valley east to the Treleigh valley, a length of about 600 fathoms. But hesides this old set on the Ruller property. a pew piece of ground on But, besides this old sett on the Buller property, a new piece of ground on the western side of the valley, in Illogan parish, has recently been secured from Mr. Robartes; this piece of ground, which is about 160 fms. long, was formerly in North Pool sett: it forms a valuable addition to South Tolgus, formerly in North Pool sett: it forms a valuable addition to South Tolgas, as I shall point out further on. On this extent of ground there are three principal shafts—Michell's engine-shaft, situated about 220 fms. east of Wheal Raven bottom, down 9 fathoms below the 130; Morcom's shaft, 230 fms. to the east of this, within 150 fms. of the eastern boundary; and a shaft called Rod shaft (frem having been worked by a flat-rod from Wheal Raven) on the west, on the side of the hill within about 80 fms. from bottom.

Raven) on the west, on the side of the hill within about 80 fms. from bottom. There are two principal lodes worked on in South Tolgus—Youren's lode, and the south lode; and there is also a north lode which has been wrought to some extent, all underlying north. Youren's lode is principally worked in the western part of the mine, and the south lode in the eastern part. The former falls into the south lode in Michell's shaft, between the 90 and 100; but as this point of junction dips east, they come together shallower in the western levels, and deeper as we go east. Youren's lode has not been traced east of this junction, but the south lode can be traced west, although not very productive. Speaking generally, the ore ground west of engine-shaft is on Youren's lode, and east of engine-shaft is on the south lode. The lodes having, as stated, made a junction between the 90 and the 100 and the innexion dipping east. Youren's lode is traced west, although not very productive. Speaking generally, the ore ground west of engine-shaft is on Youren's lode, and east of engine-shaft is on the south lode. The lodes having, as stated, made a junction between the 90 and the 100, and the junction dipping east, Youren's lode is now in the engine-shaft, where it is kindly and promising. The workings on this lode throughout the mine are very extensive, and a considerable extent of ore ground laid open; indeed, although small, only averaging from 15 in. to 20 in. wide, it has been remarkably productive—probably one of the most productive lodes in the country for its size. On it, the following seven ends are now driving west:—The 66, driven to within about 42 fathoms of the old boundary, poor; the 78, the most forward of the western levels, driven to within 7 fathoms of the old boundary, lode poor at present; the 90, only 8 or 10 fathoms of the 10d boundary, lode poor at present; the 90, only 8 or 10 fathoms of the 78, or 12 fathoms of the old boundary, kindly lode, with stones of ore; the 110, driven to within 90 fathoms of boundary, end worth 3 tops per fm., having passed through 30 fathoms of ore ground; the 120, driven to within 130 fathoms of boundary, lode worth upwards of 1 ton per fm.; and the 130, driving 40 fms. from engine-shaft, now poor. A winze from the 120 to this level is in a good course of ore. The 90, 100, 110, and 120, are, consequently, opening out a fine piece of ore ground, which is untouched below the 100; at the back of which there is a piece of lode coming away, worth 40ℓ, per fathom, stoping at 40s. There is evidently an important mine opening out on Youren's lode about this part; and as the levels are approaching the old boundary, it is at once apparent how important is the acquisition of the piece of new ground taken on the other side of the valley from the old North Pool sett.

On the south lode there are four levels driving east. The most advanced is the 100, which is 165 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and is now in the great

worth I ton per fm. The 120 is 80 fms. from shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth I ton per fm. The 130 is 30 fathoms from engine-shaft; the lode is 4 ft. wide, with stones of ore. Youren's lode, which has been decidedly the more productive of the two, is remarkable not merely for its small size, but also for its variable and splicy character. Its bearing is changing continually by branches falling in; and not merely its bearing, but also its underlie. Thus, in the 100, west of Michell's, this lode suddenly changes from its usual north underlie to a south one, within 2 ft., making a good bunch of ore for 15 fms. long, worth 50l. per fm., which disappeared when the lode again resumed its normal dip; this bunch of ore, however, died away 5 fms. below the level.

away 5 fms. below the level.

South Tolgus is one of the best and most respectably managed mines in Cornwall; indeed, in many respects it is a model of management, for there is no mine worked with a greater regard to keeping up such reserves as to ensure steady and permanent returns. It would have been possible, no doubt, with such a mine to have made a great spurt for four or five years—worked up shares to immense prices, and then left the public, who bought in on the faith of such ephemeral profits being permanent, a ruined and exhausted mine. Such things have occurred, and, indeed, are occurring at the present day; and against such practices the working of a mine like South Tolgus is a valuable and standing protest. With the present reserves and prospects, this mine is undoubtedly cheap at the rate shares are now selling at—that is, for permanent investment. Those who seek in mining for the excitement of those enormous fluctuations which can be found nowhere else, must seek other fields than South Tolgus.

North Pool, as I have said, lies on the same run of lodes as South Tolgus. The eastern shaft here, formerly part of Wheal Rayen, and now

Tolgus. The eastern shaft here, formerly part of Wheal Raven, and now in the new ground added to South Tolgus, will, no doubt, ultimately become useful, as the levels are extended west beyond the old boundary. There is a considerable piece of dead ground between this eastern part of Old North Pool sett and the last workings at that mine. Several persons have, from time to time, proposed re-working the old mine, but without success; and the sett is now, I believe, under a provisional grant to a party who have been for some time endeavouring to form a company for it. At one period Messrs. Taylors, I understand, contemplated taking it up; but careful consideration led them to prefer the ground to the north, now

careful consideration led them to prefer the ground to the north, now working by them as WEST TOLGUS.

This mine is on the Old Wheal Tolgus lodes, and is worked on the lands of Mr. Robartes. It was originally worked in connection with the South Tolgus lode as Wheal Raven; but it was again worked unsuccessfully at the Old Wheal Raven shaft some years ago by Captain Thomas Teague, when Capt. Wm. Richards (of Wheal Basset) was the manager, and his son, Capt. Thomas Richards, agent. Subsequently the ground was again worked for some time, and at a heavy loss, by Capt. William Richards himself; the operations, however, being confined to the central and western part of the sett, the old eastern part being neglected. From what Capt. Richards saw of this ground when he managed it for Capt. Teague, he probably deemed it a poor speculation, and concentrated his energies west, where he lost a large sum of money. As it has turned out, however, this view was wrong, for the part now re-working is the Old however, this view was wrong, for the part now re-working is the Wheal Raven portion, which, as will be shown, has already realised

ost sanguine expectations. The Old Wheal Raven shaft is only 25 fathoms from the boundary o

Mr. Robartes's land, and was sunk to a depth of little more than 65 fms. below the Wheal Raven adit, which comes up the valley from about 200 fms. north of Harris's Mill. From this levels were extended west the 65 about 50 fms, the 50 about 60 fms, and the 40 about 120 fathous Another small shaft had also been sunk on the course of the lode, about another small shaft had also been sunk on the course of the lode, about 100 fathoms west to the level of the 30. Now, it is remarkable that if either the 65 had been driven 20 fathoms further west, or the western shaft sunk 20 fathoms deeper, the ore recently discovered would have been met with, and probably West Tolgus would have become a great mine a quarter of a century ago. Capt. Richards was almost as near the ore here as he was in West Basset. The position of the Old Wheal Raven shaft was such as evidently unfitted it for the engine shaft of a considerable wine. was in West Basset. The position of the Old Wheal Raven shaft was such as evidently unfitted it for the engine shaft of a considerable mine consequently, when Capt. Jewell had to put the mine again to work he fixed a site for an engine-shaft on the brow of the hill, 100 fathoms west, about the position of the old shaft. Here a new one was commenced, called Taylor's engine-shaft, sunk perpendicular to the adit, and below on the course of the lode, on which a 60-inch engine has been erected. The mine, however, had to be forked by the old shaft with flat rods from Taylor's, which was no easy job, as, like most old shafts, it is a miserably small and crooked affair; and the difficulty was aggravated by the failure of three new pumps. When the mine had been drained by the old shaft, the 65 was extended west, and in less than 20 fathoms driving cut a course of ore in a lode of first-rate character. The new engine-shaft is also now down 53 fathoms, and here likewise ore has been cut in a lode 3 feet wide, of ore in a lode of first-rate character. The new engine-shaft is also now down 53 fathoms, and here likewise ore has been cut in a lode 3 feet wide worth 4 or 5 tons to the fathom for the length of the shaft. This is evidently the same bunch of ore as that met with in the 65, for the character of both is precisely similar, and the last fathom or so driving in the end has let down almost all the water from the shaft. The 65 end has now about 24 fathoms to go to get under the engine-shaft, which it is expected will be holed to this level in six or seven months. At present the water from the bottom levels is down by the flat-rods through Wheal Raven shaft to the 40, by a 12-inch bucket, where it goes back to the engineshaft, at which level there is a 14-inch pole. In consequence of the lode letting down all the water from the engine-shaft, the water in Wheal Raven shaft is heavy now—about as much, indeed, as the 12-inch bucket can cope with. can cope with.

can cope with.

Such an early discovery of the ore at the engine-shaft and in the 65 is certainly most fortunate. The character of the lode is of that class that almost ensures a splendid success. Of course, the shaft is only as yet on the top of it, and it will require time to be laid open; but the discovery can leave no doubt in the mind of any person but that we may count upon one more copper mine in West Cornwall. It must be remembered also that this discovery is at the east end of the sett, which is nearly a mile long. In this length there are three principal shafts—Richards's shaft, 210 fms. west of Taylor's; the Railway engine-shaft, about 120 fathoms west of Richards's; and Park Bottom engine-shaft, about 200 fms. west of Railway shaft. These shafts were sunk in Capt. Richards's working, an engine having been originally on the Railway shaft, and subsequently removed to Park Bottom shaft. But although a large sum of money was sunk, no effectual trial can be said to have been made, the lode having been explored at no point much below the 20. That this ground will make a great mine I do not for an instant doubt, when properly developed, which is now opening out at Taylor's shaft, it will not be difficult gradually to explore the great extent of virgin ground west.

to explore the great extent of virgin ground west.

Besides the main or south lode, on which are the workings already mentioned, another lode, called the north branch, has been opened on in the 40, 50, and 65. Above the first-named of these levels it falls into the lode 40, 50, and 65. Above the first-named of these levels it falls into the lode about the 30, and the same thing occurs going west, where it falls into the south, about 30 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, in the 60. The 50 end west, on this north branch, is in a lode about 4 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm., and a good deal of ore ground will, no doubt, be opened out on it. I may state that this north branch seems also to be coming back into the lode in depth, as well as upwards. In the reports this north branch is called the north lode, but there is another main lode, 35 fms. further north, which was north lode, but there is another main lode, 35 fms. further north, which was very productive in Old Wheal Tolgus, and which has been seen in a pit at the surface in West Tolgus. A cross-cut is now being driven in the 50 to cut this lode, which it is expected shortly to do, as it is already in 30 fms. There is a beautiful killas in this end; indeed, altogether the killas about the orey part of the lode at West Tolgus is a perfect model of what a copper killas should be.

West Tolgus has now been at made about the company of the lode of the state of the state

per killas should be.

West Tolgus has now been at work about two years, and, considering the difficulties, the work done within that period does great credit to the managing agent, Capt. Joseph Jewell. Capt. Jewell, who is also manager of South Tolgus, has been many years under Messrs. Taylor, and is their principal mining agent in West Cornwall. But, although under Messrs. Taylor management, the Tolguses are not "London mines," for the books are kept, and account meetings held, on the mine—according to the old Cornish system—under the pursership of Mr. Haye, a gentleman of position. Compared with their former extensive enterprises in the county, Messrs. Taylor have but few mines here at present. The general feeling of the county, among all classes, undoubtedly is that Messrs. Taylor should again give more attention to Cornwall, for, great mining county as it is, it can scarcely afford to dispense with the moral influence which mining, as conducted by Messrs. Taylor, has upon any district. Since Mr. John Taylor, sen., first took up the Consolidated Mines, now nearly 45 years ago, the career of his firm in Cornwall has been, like that of even the most successful, chequered with success and failure—magnificent suc-45 years ago, the career of his firm in Cornwall has been, like that of even the most successful, chequered with success and failure—magnificent successes and some heavy failures. Since the failure of Great Alfred, and some other adventures of that class, Messrs. Taylor have wisely abandoned the re-working of deep and worn-out Cornish mines, a resolve the prudence of which has been shown by the unvarying course of failure which has followed similar rash speculations launched by ill-informed men, under the advice of a low class of mine agents, actuated merely by the meanest and most contemptible motives. The virgin, or comparatively untouched mining ground of Cornwall, however, is not yet quite exhausted; and if Messrs. Taylor show the example of turning mining enterprise in this direction they will do good service. Whatever they do is sure to be imitated; for after all Great Alfred, Wheal Vor, and other like concerns in which capital has of late years been so wantonly squandered, were only

which capital has of late years been so wantonly squandered, were only clumsy plagiarisms of the success of the Great Consols.

A week or so ago I mentioned Great WHEAL FORTUNE, in Breage parish, as a mine attracting considerable attention—an attention which it membered that this sett is on the same paralle erves. It must be re as Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, about \(\frac{1}{2} \) mile south of the latter mine, and traversed by the same cross-courses, so that the district is good There are two mines now in operation in the sett—the old one, at Harvey's engine-shaft, down to the 95 below adit, worked south mine, at Harvey's engine on a series of tin branches; and series of tin branches; and the north mine, about 250 fms. north (at ce), worked on the Carnmeal lode, down, at Painter's engine-shaft, to 8 below adit. The south mine, worked as I have said on a series of the 78 below adit. trancaes, is returning a pretty mar amount of tin, and about paying continuous in the important part of the mine, although it may have an ultimate importance in consequence of the rapid dip of the Carnmeal lode in this direction, which, if the present rate of underlie should continue, would bring it into Harvey's engine-shaft about the 180 below adit. The important point of Great Wheal Fortune is the north mine, on the Carnat of tin, and about meal lode. Here Painter's engine-shaft is down to the 78, going down to the adit (25 fms.) perpendicular, and below that on the course of the lode,

the adit (25 fms.) perpendicular, and below that on the course of the lode, which underlays very rapidly south, averaging 4 ft. 6 in. per fm. East of Painter's shaft 96 fms. is Hoskin's shaft, down to the same level, also on the course of the lode below adit. Between these shafts levels are communicated to the 26, 36, 48, 58, and 68 fm. levels; the bottom level, the 78, is not communicated, but is being driven from both shafts. From Hoskin's shaft to Sithney Carnmeal boundary there are about 100 fms., and midway is the east shaft down just to the 48, although it is not yet holed to that level. West of Painter's there are also two other shafts—Crotch's, about 30 fms. west, down to the 36, and the western, about 50 fms. again west of Crotch's, down to the 20. The Carnmeal lode, which has been opened out here, is certainly one of the finest lodes in the district: it aveopened out here, is certainly one of the finest lodes in the district; it averages probably 4 ft. wide, and is altogether as pretty a lode for tin as can be seen in the county of Cornwall. Between Painter's and Hoskin's shaft, be seen in the county of Cornwall. Detween Fainter's and rioskin's snart, in the bottom level opened out, it has made as fine and as promising a vein of tin ground as can be seen in any young mine. The 68 has been a capital level, and has now stopes working on its back worth from 20*l*. to 100*k*, per fm.; all the ground coming away above this level averaging, it

The bottom level is driven about 21 fms. east of Painter's, and 10 fms. west of Hoskin's, leaving about 65 fms. to hole between the two shafts, a work which it is estimated will be accomplished in six or seven months. After this level is holed the position of the mine will probably be such as to dispense with the necessity of again sinking Hoskin's shaft as a sump, as

it is calculated that Painter's shaft can be sunk a lift (which will shortly be it is calculated that Painter's shaft can be sunk a lift (which will shortly be commenced) in about four months. As to the value of this bottom level, and the nature of the ground it is opening out between the two shafts, the end east of Painter's shaft is worth 35l. per fm., and the end west of Hoskin's worth 40l. per fm. The other ends from the shaft in this level—the 78, west of Painter's, and the 78, west of Hoskin's—are driving in a tinny lode. Until I saw it, I was under the impression that the Caromeal was a bunchy lode; but I do not think it can be fairly described as such, for where it makes tin the lodes for a length and height will all come away. Some parts are richer than others, but even then the tin does not make in solated branches, but mixed up through the lode. I confess rarely to have seen a lode which so struck me, and I shall be very much deceived if it does not make a great mine. As to the position of the mine on this lode, at present it is very fair. Very little ground is gone above the 68, above which there are very considerable reserves, and at the back of the 58 also there is a lot to come away. In considering this lode also, it must be remembered that the ground is cheap and speedy. The average price for driving is 5L 10s., and for stoping 3L 5s.; out of which 1L per fathom is charged for filling, drawing, and landing, the men putting the staff to the shaft. There are many more points about this mine deserving of observation, but I have no space to enter on them now. It is a pleasure, however, to have to notice so promising a concern-particularly as it has had to to have to notice so promising a concern—particularly as it has had to struggle through a season of severe difficulty.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 24.—The Coal Trade in this district continues in almost the same state it has been in for some time past. Some of the gas coal collieries, which have been of late tolerably well employed, are turning slack. The coking coal collieries are tolerably well employed in the Tyne district, but in the Auckland district many of them are not working more than three days in the week. By the trade returns for March it appears there has been an increase of 37,000 tons of coals and coke shipped this year from Neweastle as compared with last. The trade of the other northeastern ports, as a whole, has also improved. The prospects of the Iron Trade are considered cheering. The recent trials in the American waters of the iron-plated ships have afforded such proof of the necessity of iron-clad ships for warfare that the ironmasters are sanguine that for this purclad ships for warfare that the ironmasters are sanguine that for ne the trade will be much more active in the course of a short The demand for plates for shipbuilding is largely on the increase. The enquiry for rails has also improved, both as regards the demand for

e consumption and also for export.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF METAL is now manufactured at the Towlaw Works: the pig metal is somewhat different to the ordinary metal, inasworks: the pig firstal is somewink underent to the orange in hasmuch as it is run into chills, and when broken up exhibits crystals like polished steel. This peculiar metal never was, until very recently, made in England, being the produce of Germany exclusively. In that country it was produced with charcoal, consequently at great cost. At Towlaw it is produced of quite a superior quality; and, being in great demand, it realises results deather the critical was in the control of th

produced of quite a superior quality; and, being in great demand, it realises nearly double the ordinary price.

On the 16th inst. the Rosedale branch of the North-Eastern Railway was inspected by the directors and engineers of the company, and accepted by them from the contractor, Mr. Richard Cail, of Newcastle. The occasion was taken advantage of by the railway company to invite several gentlemen engaged in the iron trade of the district to accompany the directors and visit the works of the Rosedale Mining Company. These works are situated in the neighbourhood of Hinderwell, about 12 miles north of Whitby. The line branches from the North-Eastern at Northallerton, thence to Stokesley, and on through the very midst of ironstone hills and cliffs. The ironmasters were surprised to see the vast deposit of iron opened out to the day in the face of the quarry, which is composed of stratified ironstone and partially of boulders. The stratified stone is loose, and it is only to break up the upper portion, being calcined on the spot. The boulders are buse inside, of 45 per cent. yield of iron, the outside or crust being a light colour, and yielding a higher percentage. The cost of putting into wagons does not exceed 7d, per ton. The calcined ironstone yields on the average 60 per cent, thus reducing the cost of the ores at the furnace. The Rosedale Mining Company have on lease 8000 acres of land, and now send away 10,000 to 16,000 tons per month, or what will produce 60,000 to 80,000 tons of pig-iron per annum. The produce stands high for wrought-iron.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Pacilly Checalicle, in writing of the Iron Trade of the

lease 8000 acres of land, and now send away 10,000 to 18,000 tons per month, or what will produce 60,000 to 80,000 tons of pig-iron per annum. The produce stands high for wrought-iron.

A correspondent of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, in writing of the Iron Trade of the Cleveland District, says,—Although no extensive shipments of the staple trade of this district has taken place during the last week or two, yet all the works in the neighbourhood are fully employed, and as the year advances no doubt the export trade will increase. One fact worthy of note in connection with the trade in this district is that whereas in 1860 only 30,000 tons of iron were shipped to France, yet in 1861 somewhat over 90,000 tons were dispatched to that country, showing the benefit the ironmasters and trade in general of this district have derived from the French Treaty, which has in a great measure compensated for the falling off of the American trade. A Staffordshire firm, wishing to share in the prosperity enjoyed by the Cleveland District, is said to have purchased 200 acres of land at tirosmoni, near Whitby, for the purpose of mining, and erecting blast-furnaces on a large scale, the ironstone in that district being supposed to be rich, but not so thick in strata as the more northern parts of the Cleveland bed, which has its terminus near Middlesbrough. Mr. Snowdon, late of the firm of Snowdon and Hopkins, Tees Side Ironworks, and other gentlemen, are stated to have purchased a plot of land for the purpose of erecting steel-works. Now that there has become such a demand for armour-plates, and the resources of the Cleveland clistrict being fully able to cope with undertakings of this kind, should those gentlemen go into this trade, we see no reason why they should not succeed, especially as we know that the Cleveland plates are able to bear the tests submitted to them by Government in all their different forms.

A boiler explosion occurred at the Derwent and Consect Ironworks istely. There are 10 boilers ranged side by side at t

Several meetings have occur need takery, in various parts of southern streams, or miners in connection with the Permanent Relief Fand, some of them disagreeing with the proceedings of the committee meeting of delegates held at Nowcastle, and reolving to form themselves into districts in connection with the National Association. The secretary to the Fund has received a letter from the secretary of the Coal Trade, to the effect that the committee of that trade has held a special meeting upon the proposed fund; that they have considered it in all its bearings; and that they are now ready to give their decision to the deputation which was appointed at the last delegate meeting. The day fixed for the interview is Tuesday. Then the committee will probably call ageneral delegate meeting, to be held on May 10, at Newcastle; but special notice will be given by advertisement, and the committee hope that each colliery will send delegates to set on meeting to hear the decision of the coal trade, to adopt some practical rosolution towards the establishment of a Miners' Permanent Relief Fund.

ares to such meeting to hear the decision of the coal trade, to adopt some practition towards the establishment of a Miners' Permanent Relief Fund.

It is rumoured that the Hartley Colliery will be worked again by another who are about to enter into negociations for the purpose. The widows have office to quit their houses on May 1.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 24.—The Iron Trade presents no change: some persons are seep cal as to any improvement, but for plates, and some other kinds of iron there are certainly more orders than there were. The Hardware Trades are decidedly more active, and a good many of the manufacturers, large and small, are better supplied with orders. The MILLELEDS BOILER EXPLOSION has been the subject of further

enquiry before the coroner to-day. It was stated last week that the general opinion was that there was a sufficient supply of water in the boiler when it burst, but that some of the reasons advanced for that opinion, especially the quantity of water scattered over the works at the time, were fallacious. The boiler was heated by the flues from four pudding-furnaces, which surrounded it up to a considerable height, so that there might be a large quantity of water in the boiler, and yet portions of the plates might become red-hot above the water line. Opinions differ, but there are some persons of experience who believe that the plates had become very hot from want of water. As was stated last week, the boiler had long been regarded as unsafe to sustain the pressure at which it was worked. It is stated, and was, in fact, given in evidence, that the workmen have often run out of the works, fearing an explosion, and it is also known that persons competent to judge felt timid at going to the works, on account of their fears for the safety of this boiler. The person who erected the boiler—Mr. J. S. Hill—In a letter to the Birmingham Daily Post, says that he put it up under the direction of his late father-in-law, Mr. John Wassell, engineer, and that Mr. Wassell, after the erection of his boiler, would never enter the works; and when asked his reason said that this large furnace boiler would some day be the cause of a fearful amount of destruction to life and property!

He principal witness at the inquest to-day was Mr. Thomas Edwin Wright, an emfineer, boliermaker, and ironmaster, whose opinion is valued in the district. He stated

and property:

The principal witness at the inquest to-day was Mr. Thomas Edwin Wright, an engineer, bollermaker, and ironmaster, whose opinion is valued in the district. He stated that the boiler was 27 ft. long, and 10 ft. in diameter; was heated by four pudding furnance-flues, which ascended the outside of the boiler, entered short horizontal tubes, and descended through a central flue into a culvert under the mill-low, and so reached the chimney-stack. It was upright, and rested on a cast-iron ring. The proper water level, owing to the position of the boiler, was 6 or 7 ft. from the crown of the flue. The plates were generally from \(\frac{3}{2} \) to 7-16ths of an inch thick, but in some places, where excitation had gone on extensively, were only \(\frac{1}{2} \) (inch. They were generally made of iron of fair quality, but some plates were of very inferior iron. That portion of the bottom which rested on the cast-iron ring had suffered more than any other from exidation; many of the rivets were nearly cankered away, and the plates greatly reduced in thickness. He described the apparatus for ascertaining the height of the water, as stated last week, but could not say whether they were in good order; but the steam-gauge was 8 or 9 lbs. in error. He discovered this from a difficulty he felt in reconciling the statements of the engineers, that this boiler never worked above 35 lbs. to the square inch, whilst he found other boilers with which it was connected weighted at 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. He was lest to believe that the boiler was well filled at the time it burst, but, in reply to a question, said that the quantity of water thrown about might be caused by a flow from the other boilers which were connected with this. He believed that the boiler was well filled at the time it burst, but, in reply to a question, said that the connected with this. He believed that the boiler was writing at a pressure. Other witnesses gave similar evidence, but one said he beleved that a pressure.

of the boiler were red-hot at the time of the capjourned to Thursday next. Active exertions are being made a
ferers, but a large sum would be required to afford even tempora
are deprived of the means of support. The facts already elicit
dent call loudly for a more effectual inspection of boilers. Had
pany been asked to insure this boiler, it appears perfectly ele
refused to do so; and they would, no doubt—at least it is to
vented its use.

The National Association for the Relief of British Miners is

The National Association for the Relief of British Miners is

The National Association for the Relief of British Miners is excl Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, is doing all he can to enlist an

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASE

APRIL 24.—We are not in a position to report any immediate imment in the Iron Trade, but the opinion of those most conveners is that the substitution of iron for wood in the Navy will cause and provement in the iron trade. We are likely to have a media trade in connection with the manufacture of railway ironwork the present week several large contracts for our colonial lines have been given the present week several large contracts for our colonial lines have been given. trade in connection with the manufacture of railway ironwork, the present week several large contracts for our colonial lines show the present week several large contracts for our colonial lines the first the order of the order of the first supply of at least 6,250,000 tons of iron, so that were it not for the effect the American war we should at the present time have a musally ind the northern part of Yorkshire the iron trade continues to make graup Rosedale Mining Company have increased their trade of late years to such a Resordaic Mining Company have increased their trade of late years to they are now sending out pig-from at the rate of 80,000 tons per an about to witness another manufacture on its banks. Messrs. Snon Muschat, of York, are about to erect buildings for the manufacture Tees Side Ironworks. Mossrs. Richardson and Duck have just is steamer, the Anonyma, of 770 12-94 tons burden. In the distribution of the Anonyma, of 770 12-94 tons burden. In the distribution of the State of the State

Muschat, of York, are about to erect buildings for the manufacture. Tees Side Ironworks. Mosars. Richardson and Duck have just has steamer, the Anonyma, of 770 12-94 tons burden. In the district trade has improved, principally on account of the extensive demands for the open requirements and for exportation. There is also a very grademand for tocomotives.

The Coal Trade still continues greatly depressed, and our larger of old-catabilished business connections, find it difficult to get rid of an swill keep their various pits partially at work, and with our an want of business is exercising a very sad effect upon them. Then sence of speculation, and the failing off in the consumption in the mutricts has been as great, and the winter so open and mild, that the been at least one-third less than the average of the worst previous kind of trade, therefore, are we to expect in the summer mouths, if mittons war with America continues? We have a very hopeless into Now that the period for opening the International Exhibition draw rest appears to be felt as to the manner in which Derbyshire and Yor presented. In the former county the productions of art and manufactumerous, that little more than half the space required could be obtain

Now that the period for opening the International Exhibition draw ner, push rest appears to be felt as to the manner in which Derbyshire and Yorkshire will as presented. In the former county the productions of art and manufacture hashes numerous, that little more than half the space required could be obtained. Table shire contributions consist in the main of articles imade from the mineral of them We have not heard of any specimens of lead ore having been sent to the latinus show, but we should imagine the lead interest will not be entirely neglected. The lead mines of Derbyshire are making satisfactory progress, so far a regular in actual operation. The Eyam Mine is improving, and is likely to centime the The North Derbyshire is still standing, and we hear it is the intention of the first the contribution of the c

lent tone manifested in the soundness of all our local stocks, and b maned to them. A step in the right direction, and one which will probably lead to a be

ing between the colliery owners and their workmen, was inaugurated of Most of the principal proprietors of collieries in the West Yorkshire district meeting called to consider the best means of establishing a find for the sign widows and orphans of those who should unfortunately meet their death wig aged in mining operations. There was but one opinion expressed—in firm proposal, and a preliminary committee was appointed to prepare a science, wisely determined that the basis of the proposed Union should be on as wide tion as possible, and embrace not only all the colliery proprietors in the disast of the proposed with the parties who are immediately interested, as well as the general public.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 24.—Bad as trade may be, compared with previous unpanish prosperous times, which cannot be expected to last always, yet ram be denied that within the last two months great improvement has the place in every branch of trade. Several of the tin-works, which halse entirely stopped in consequence of the evil effects of the American war, and attred and commenced working. Others that were reduced to half-time, and emit than that in some instances, are now working regularly nearly full time. This decided evidence of progress and improvement, which augurs well for the coming ram As to the ironworks, it must be admitted that the ironmasters have kept the vagoing at considerable disadvantage. The price of iron of all kinds has been crossed looking forward to a period when they hope to receive ample returns for that prevalence of the progress of the progress of the proprietor is decided. The coal trade remains about the same, neither active or days services of the progress of the progress

fence they said that they were arraid to go to work, as the district mem. The complainant did not wish to press the charge, and the lads were and discharged.

Hundreds of the miners of the district are emigrating to British Columbs. B of employment has been the chief cause of this emigration, while may leave tive country and good situations for the purpose of making their fortunes, if go tive country and good situations for the purpose of making their fortunes, if go decrease thus caused in the labour market will enable those remaining behing better and more regular work.

The Sucansea Herald gives the following as the returns of the quantities of the prove conclusively the immense benefit derived from the development of that prove conclusively the immense benefit derived from the development of that prove conclusively the immense benefit derived from the development of that prove conclusively the immense benefit derived from the development of that prove conclusively the immense benefit derived from the development of the provent of the pr

EXPEDITIOUS DISCHARGE OF COLLIERS.—Mr. J. H. Adams, C.E. M. L. Messrs. Cory a float, with machinery, for discharging serve-computed for Messrs. Cory a float, with machinery, for discharging serve-computed for Messrs. Accordingly hydraulic grane has been adopted, and the value of the server of th EXPEDITIOUS DISCHARGE OF COLLERS.—M. J. in the deformal properties of the provided with apparatus for screening coal, and depositing it into provided with apparatus for screening coal, and depositing it into age. Two large colliers can be worked at one time; and Messrs discharge 1200 tons of cargo in ten hours, night or day.

COAL TIPPING APPARATUS.—Mr. George Fisher, the gel tendent of the Taff Vale Railway, has designed a double action coal-tippi which breakage is avoided. Neither steam nor water is employed, a converse to the coal is well screen, and deliver rangement doing all that is required. The coal is well screen, and deliver any fall into the trucks 2 tons at a time.

COAL WASHING MACHINE.—A very efficient machine, capable of generally 200 tons of coal dully, and at a mere nominal cost, has been been at the Shincliffe and Houghall Collieries, belonging to Messrs. Daylies, it all, and Co. The machine is inexpensive, and where water is abundant and conomically maintained.

Wire-Rope Testing.—Yesterday morning, some spect rope, were tested at the public testing machine, King's Dock. The first to a piece of 3½-in. rope sent by the Coppa Colliery Company. It was of rope supplied to the company by Messrs. Garnon, Shibby, and Co., was what is known as a wire-core rope. The rope brokes a strain of the Admiralty strain being 15 tons 6 cwts. The rope had been for some the result of the test was considered highly satisfactory, part of the rigging of the ship Bogota, belonging to Messrs, Blythe from the manufactory of Messrs. Garnock, Blbby, and Co., if the control of the company of the control of the contr WIRE-ROPE TESTING.—Yesterday morning, 8

the stron KE WAL

PRIL

s mine last of the processing Co

so the strongest. The result was that a 3%-in, rope, of Liverpool manufacture, test of 17 tons 15 cwts., while a piece of the same circumference, known as the risonon-made rope, broke at astrain of 12 tons 5 cwts. The testing was conducted to direction of Mr. M'Donald, who carefully recorded the results.—Liverpool, April 17.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

KE WALLS will sell this day (Saturday) 19 tons of tin ore, No. 1
ad) I tons, No. 2 (computed) 12 tons, the produce for March month.
STE sampled this week 130 tons of copper ore, the produce of two
may. There is a lode just cut at the 40, worth quite 1 ton of good quality ore
m; and there is every prospect of that level opening out even better than the
se there are very many hundreds of tons of ore developed. The various turstations throughout the mine are being carried on to augment the returns on
thasis; and there is little doubt of bringing this adventure into a profitable
high, indeed, is confidently anticipated.

not basis; and there is little doubt of bringing this adventure into a profitable slob, indeed, is confidently anticipated.

If WHEAL ROBERT.—The 214 (computed) tons of copper sold is mice last week, has weighed off 222 tons 12 cwts.

IEWMRD UNITED MINE.—This mine is gradually improving in all in the extent of orey ground, but they require a good lead dresser to make

at in the extent of orey ground, but they require a good lead dresser to make of the produce.

If the prospects of this mine are very encouraging, to late discovery eight men have, in the last six weeks, broken, wheeled, sent to add dresser early for market 28 tons of copper ore, worth upwards of 122, per set which 12 tons were sold at 124, 12s, per ton about three weeks ago. It is that under this copper ore a large quantity of lead will be found. This mine stitud to renew its ancient celebrity; and it must be borne in mind that the pint is only 60 fms. from surface, and the company have two miles on the run olds. Since writing the above the 28 tons of ore referred to have been sold at 10s, and the 3½ tons at 121, 2s, per ton.

Al. PROSPER is improving in every point. Porth-cue lode, now sol, per fm. for copper, creates a lively interest in the neighbourhood; this will opened upon in the 30, and it is sincerely hoped it will, ere long, excel its once shoor, Trewavas Mine, and be the means of opening out all this very interestage district.

ing district.
THE WHEAL TRELAWNY.—This mine, situated immediately south of,

ing district.

If WHEAL TRELAWNY.—This mine, situated immediately south of, sining the celebrated Wheal Ludcott Mine, which is now turning up so well, is see to increase in value. They are expecting to reach the lode in the 76 in about have weeks, when a good course of ore may safely be calculated on, as Wheal is close home to the boundary, and immediately above had a fine lode.

LUDCOTT is at last beginning to occupy a respectable position, sair to become one of the best dividend-paying mines in Cornwall. The recent of Wheal Wrey, which was supposed would be a drag upon it, will prove a lastitance. From the report of the quarterly meeting, just held, it appears 80, worth of silver-lead ores have been sold in the three months ending January, uring the same period 3500/. have been realised from the sale of silver ores. The three months will clear off the amount of the purchase of Wheal Wrey, and god balance, after which, with only present returns, a dividend of 5s, per share three months may be paid, and the reserve fund increased. The profit for the previous quarters have been above 12000, each quarter. The ends and stopes theigh in the agregate nearly 8 tons of silver-lead ore per fim, independently of silver ores, several tons of which have been sold during the past quarter, at aring from 3671, to 6521, per ton. Two tons more of this valuable ore may be lead to the same of the active of the same period of the same period of the same period of the previous quarters have been sold during the past quarter, at least week.

silver ore, several tons of which have been sold during the past quarter, at pring iron 3671, to 6821, per ton. Two tons more of this valuable ore may be next week.

As BURRA (near Truro).—In glancing over last week's Journal, I ago on this mine, which I had expected to see before. The statements appear alghitorward, and free from the exaggeration too often associated with mine realightiorward, and free from the exaggeration too often associated with mine realightiorward, and free from the exaggeration too often associated with mine remained in the sale aide, and avoid the excitement of excessive expectations on the minds cangulae adventurers. In the present case the mine warrants a more encourteens than that given of it; for since the time that report was drawn up the improved. In his speech at the meeting, held on April 17, the manager exhibites the results of the sale side, and the reports indicate, without exception, the most promising young mine in Cornwall. I congratusativatures on their good prospects.

SHOW CARADON CONSOLS.—Under this heading, on April 5, refermade to the Articles of Association restricting the registration of shares in this read predicted as issued for the respective numbers of shares to which each will be intitled. The certificates in existence, no doubt, were so arranged by the no prevent speculation—the shares being held for investment. It being bey them that the rich lodes of East Caradon are positively proved in the Glasgow Mine. During the early working of this mine (above 12) years since), the main sintersected at the 20 fm. level, and upwards of 100 tons of copper over raised, let 101, per ton. Operations were commenced to prove this lode at the 50 fm. level, and upwards of 100 tons of copper over raised, let 101, per ton. Operations were commenced to prove this lode at the 50 fm. level, and upwards of 100 tons of copper over raised, at 101, per ton. Operations were commenced to prove this lode at the 50 fm. level, and upwards of 100 tons of copper over raised, at 101, per ton.

suits as at East Caradon.

(i.Cochwinnech).—The whim is now nearly completed, when
be expedited. The men are engaged in blasting out the copper from
in the main lodes seen at surface. A batch of copper ore will be sent
ifly, when it is expected a considerable rise will take place in the value

ROBERT.—At the western mine they are breaking some extra-thors, which is expected to make an average produce of 60 percent. I have stone for you, which, no doubt, Mr. Editor, you will be surprised to see. 6 IN SCOTLAND.—We hear of preliminary proceedings being in atom for you, which, no doubt, Mr. Editor, you will be surprised to see.

KE IN SOTLAND.—We hear of preliminary proceedings being in the reverse several most extensive and, formerly, very productive old mines, plantales showing indubitable proofs that the the lodes are not only continuous, the agents did not explore for parallel veins, which have now been ascertained to exit, but to be far more productive than those upon which they wrought in system of mining; at present many places that would not pay under the old may be wrought with abundant success; one very great advantage in mountain size.

Soes HEAD TIX AND COPPER MINE.—Some little time ago several has appeared in your Journal in respect to the above mine, and it was thought raiter that instant operations would be commenced, but from circumstances he a unequalitied with, considerable delay has arisen. As explained in former trief that instant operations would be commenced, but from circumstances he a unequalitied with, considerable delay has arisen. As explained in former there is no word to the claim was not considered quite valid, application was made on five a proper denise; and as the mine had cut rich about the same time, semalter is now completely settled; the undertaking is duly registered under the first in an accompantification with the propers of the pro

ing this mine on the attention of persons desirous of making a limited outally favourable circumstances.

National consumstances.

National consumstances.

National consumstances.

National consorts.—Shares in this mine have changed hands in
unities this week, at the latter part of which advanced rates were paid; a
saction had a tendency to depreciate their value until the real cause of the
accretained; the shares were offered in lots of 10 each, with a choice of
at the price offered, without further bidding. The first lot of 10 were purteminent mining engineer resident in Glasgow; the next lot were bid for
The works at the mine progress satisfactorily, and stringent economy is
shopted. The mine is visited by large numbers of strangers, and is an oblances now preparing will enable far better means to be employed to the
prost.

Sols.—Mr. Thomas Fuller has resigned the purser and secrea mine, together with all his interest therein. A meeting will be called
a committee of management to consider the advisability of carrying only
one heavy call will be made to pay all outstanding liabilities.

On Mine.—A few days since, being in the neighbourhood of
I was led to inspect this mine, in consequence of a report in circulation of this mine, togeth EWOOD MINE—A few days since, being in the neighbourhood of sigh, I was led to inspect this mine, in consequence of a report in circulation friet that it was very rich, and would soon pay dividends. I was highly grabed that the mine is fully as good as reported. There is a very fine course that the was very rich, and would soon pay dividends. I was highly grabed the state and west ends of the mine, and the back of the level for the state of the state of the mine, and the back of the level for the state of the state of the mine, and the back of the level for the state of the state of the mine, and the back of the level for the state of the state of

MADON.—The old adit in this sett was driven about aine lodgs were intersected. The present company have secured r witting at the end; as soon as the shaft is cleared and driving at a depth of about 40 fathoms from surface. The characteristic state of the contains floor-spar and rich yellow copper ore. The Caradon through this sett, and there is still several lodgs to the north of the present depth may any day open up a valuable discovery. A of shares is being purchased by parties knowing the locality, and

at the present price may be considered as a first-class speculation, in one of the cuest user irricts in the county, the extent of the sets being about 500 acres, with ample water-power for all mining purposes.

WHEAL CARADON is another prize for the Caradon district. This mine (formerly the Caradon and Slade) has within the last 14 days cut a rich course of copper in the end driven west, in the 50, under addit. The mine was visited by several of the directors and the sceretary last week, who are highly pleased with the improved prospects of the mine, and the large pile of copper ore on the banks.

TRUMPERT UNITED.—These mines sold on the 23d inst, 2 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs, 26 lbs, of tin, and are opening out in a most satisfactory manner. The principal operations at present are upon the Goblet lode, which some years ago proved very rich in the Old Trumpet Mine, to the east. The engine-shaft is down 38 fathoms from the surface, and a level has been commenced east and west at this depth, the lode producing fine stones of tin, and presenting the most encouraging indications. In the 25 the lode is worth 51, per fathom, and is within a short distance of the point above which a winer is being sunk below the 15, where the lode in 3 fathoms sinking has produced 14 cwts. 1 qr. of tin. As soon as this wines is communicated to the 25 a fine piece of ore ground will be laid open, and as by that time it is expected the 38 will also come into ore, the agents hope to greatly increase the sales of tin. It is a matter of surprise to all parties to whom the mines are known that the shares should remain at so low a figure. The mines are situated in the heart of one of the best in districts in Cornwall, has a 30-indication of the local transition of the local transition of a valuable discovery have arrived in London; upwards of 11b. weight of silver in one minute being recovered. A splendid London; upwards of 11b. weight of silver in one minute being recovered.

idon; upwards of 1 lb. weight of sliver in one minute being recovered. A splendic timen of native sliver is also being forwarded from the King's Mine for the Inter-

ational Exhibition.

SOUTH GREENLAND MINING COMPANY.—Great enquiries have be ade this week as to the shares in this company, which it is expected will shortly

A GOLDEN DIVIDEND.—The Melbourne Herald states that the Kohinoor Company obtained 950 ozs. of gold on the last Saturday of January, 1862, being the result of a tortnight's work, and that this gave a dividend of 802, per share.

PETROLEUM GAS.—Mr. Jas. E. Thompson, of Toronto, has constructed machinery by which he is manufacturing gas from petroleum, obtaining a purer light and saving 75 per cent. Mr. Thompson is about securing patents in England, France, the United States, and Canada.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 28th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

COPPER SLIPS.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two cicclek F.M. of the said 28th day of April, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, April 15, 1862.

e received. India Office, April 15, 1862.

Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

EVENING LECTURES AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL VENING LECTURES AT THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL
OF MINES, JERMYN STREET,—DR. HOFMANN, F.R.S., will COMMENCE
a COURSE of TEN LECTURES on the OUTLINES of CHEMISTRY, on MONDAY,
the 28th of April, at Eight o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and
Monday evening, at the same hour. Tickets for the whole course, price 5s., may be had
at the Museum of Practical Geology.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY-KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 30, at Nine o'clock, having special reference to the APPLICATION of GEOLOGY to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wadnesday, at the same hour. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. R. W. JELF, D.D., Frincipal. N.B.—The class will be accompanied by the professor to the British Museum, the Great Exhibition, and to places of geological interest in the country.

TO ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.—WANTED, a PAIR of ROLLS for ROLLING SHEET LEAD, 8 ft. long. Top roll, 2 ft. mader roll, 18 in., with the gearing complete to attach to water-power.—Plans and estimates to be sent, addressed "K. L.," Mining Journal office, 20, Fiest-street, London.

TO IRONMASTERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the MANAGEMENT of a LARGE IRONWORKS in the NORTH of ENGLAND is an ENGINEER, and COMPETENT to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE BLAST FUR NACES, MILLS, and FORGES. Good references.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A CHEMIST of seven years' experience WISHES for an ENGAGEMENT as ASSAYER or ANALYST. He is a pupil of Bunsen and Wibler, and at present assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in Oxford.—Address, X. Z.," Park Cottage, St. Glies's, Oxford.

ECRETARYSHIP.—The PROJECTORS of a LIMITED TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY, now forming under excellent auspices, are DESIROUS of ENGAGING a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY, having respectable offices at command. He would not be required to invest. Applications are solicited from provincial towns.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Barnstaple.

TAMPS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good SECOND HAND STAMPS' AXLE and SIX HEADS, with bearers, lifters, and brasses, e., complete.—Address, with lowest price, to WILLIAM SPARGO, at South Callington Mine, near Callington, Cornwall.

SLATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST in a QUARRY now working TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Apply to Messrs. Tyson, Tathan, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

SOUTH WALES COAL.—TO BE LET, the COAL and the GWENNING UNDER the LANDS of Lieut. Col. Com. IRONSTONE UNDER the LANDS of Lieut. Col. Cowell Stepney, situate in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY. The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable that a line of railway will be made through this property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. FIELD and Roscoe, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. William Rosser, mining engi-

FORGE AND MILL.—WANTED, a DESIGN and ESTIMATE for the ERECTION of a FORGE and MILL in the MIDLAND DISTRICT, of SUFFICIENT EXTENT to PRODUCE THREE HUNDRED TONS of FINISHED IRON PER WEEK. No payment will be made for these particulars, but the design most approved will be adopted, and arrangements entered into with the author for the erection of the works.—Application may be made to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, civil and mining engineers, Derby.

FOR SALE, a 100 in. cylinder ENGINE, in fine order, good as new. Cheap.—Apply at No. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with BOILER, fittings, bobs, &c., complete, equal to new, having been but recently erected.—Apply to Mr. Evans, 1, Bunhill-row, London.

MPORTANT ADVERTISEMENT.—WANTED, a PARTNER possessed of 15,000 frs. to 30,000 frs., for CARRYING INTO EFFECT a NEW INVENTION, which will clear a nett profit of at least 100,000 frs. annually. The capital remains secure, and can be withdrawn within two months, although the partner will be allowed to enjoy the profits for some time after. To any earnest applicant sufficient proof of the above (which can take place in any locality within two hours) will be given, to convince the astounded spectator of the undoubted success.—Prepaid offers to "K. S. G. N.," 1862, Poste-restante, Geneva.

Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the North Hafed Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the Company, Nos. 224 and 255, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, the 5th day of May proximo, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

Gresham House, April 25, 1862. By order, THOMAS SPARGO, See, The books of the company will be closed from April 30 inst. to May the 12th prox.

DWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

A MODEL may be seen at Mr. EDWARDS's office, Beaufort-buildings.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON
COMPANY (LIMITED), BURY, LANCASHIRE.
Capital, £100,000.
The above company are PREPARED to BUILD and LET FOR HIRE from TEN to
ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction.—For terms
&c. analy to the undersigned.

&c., apply to the undersigned.

OFFICES,—No. 4, BROAD STREET.

OFFICES.—No. 4, BROAD STREET.

Price One Shilling.

THE MINING AND SMELTING MAGAZINE.
No. 5, for May, contains:—
1.—THE COAL FIELDS OF NORTH WALES. By EDWARD HULL, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Illustrated.
2.—ON THE MEXICAN METHOD OF AMALGAMATION. By JAMES NAFIER, jun., F.C.S., late chemist and assayer of the Gananxanto Mint, Mexico.
3.—FAULTS, DISLOCATIONS, AND DISTURBANCES IN COAL MINES. By MARE FRATA, F.G.S., school of Mines, Andersonian University, Glasgow.
4.—ILLUSTRATED NOTES ON PROMINENT MINES. By the EDITOR. East Carn Brea, Wheal Uny, West Tolgas, with sections.
With Abstracts and Reviews; Proceedings of Societies; Notes and Queries; Legal Notes; Notes of the Month; Mining, Quarrying, and Metallurgical Intelligence; Reviews of the Metal and Mining Share Markets; Prices Current of Metals; and Statistics of all Sales of the Metallic Minerals.
London: Published at the office, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C., and sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

C H A R L E S D A V E Y A N D C SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—At the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of the above company, held at their office, 43, Dame-street, on this day,

JOHN BARTON, Esq., in the chair,

The following resolutions were adopted:—
1.—That the reports and statement of accounts now read be received, and entered on the minutes.

the minutes.

2.—That Thomas Hone and Edward Wright, Esqrs., be re-elected directors of this

2.—That Thomas Hone and Edward Wright, Esqrs., be reconstructed and tors of the company.

3.—That Robert Culley and Charles H. Chaytor, Esqrs., be appointed auditors of the company.

HENRY A. CRUISE, Sec.

The business of the ordinary meeting having been transacted, the meeting was made SPECIAL, for the purpose of considering the agreement entered into between the directors of above company and the directors of the thermian Mine Company, with reference to the proposed amalgemation of both companies, and said agreement having been read by the solicitor of the company, it was

Moved by the Chardman, seconded by H. M. Quinan, Esq., and resolved:—

That the memorandum of agreement for carrying out the amalgemation of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) with the Hibernian Mine Company, now read, be adopted, and that the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) be requested to have said agreement executed.

adopted, and that the directors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited) be requested to have said agreement executed.

Moved by Joseph Hone, Jun., Esq., seconded by George M'Dowell, Esq., and resolved:

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Octavius o'Brien, Esq., for the time and attention which he has bestowed upon the affairs of the company, and the zeal and ability which he has brought to their consideration during the late investigation as one of the shareholders' committee.

Mr. Barton having vacated the chair, and Octavius O'Brien, Esq., having been called thereto, it was

Mr. Barton naving vacatest the charge and thereto, it was
Moved by Nayhamiel Hone, Esq., seconded by Joseph Hone, jun., Esq., and resolved:
That the special thanks of the meeting be given to John Barton, Esq., Chairman of
the company, and to the directors, for their great attention to the business of the company.

OCTAVIUS O'BRIEN, Chairman.

43, Dame-street, Dublin, April 23, 1862. HENRY A. CRUISE, Sec.

THE VICTORIA SILVER-LEAD AND ZINC COMPANY (LIMITED) are PREFARED to ISSUE a FEW of their RESERVED SHARES at par, but no application will be entertained for less than 10 shares £100 worth), and no turther issue will take place except at a high rate of premium. The property has now become of great value, and the ores gotten and the lead in stock are worth at least £40,000. The mines appear to be inexhaustible. Immediate application must be made to Mr. EDWARD SHELLEY, secretary, the Deanery, Wolverhampton.—P.S. See the manager's report, on page 279, for further information.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE GWERN-Y-MYNYDD LEAD MINING COMPANY.—

The Lords of Mold having agreed to grant a lease of the old Gwern-y-Mynydd and Cat-hole Mines, near Mold (at a royalty of 1-15th for the first molety of a term of 21 years, and 1-12th for the second molety), it is intended immediately to commence working the same, together with the valuable lands adjoining, belonging to S. H. Thompson, Esq., of Thingwall, near Liverpool, and Edward Waln, Esq., of Vron Hall, near Mold, which have also been engaged on the same terms.

It is confidently expected that a capital of £10,000 will be abundant for this purpose, and it is proposed to raise that sum by the issue of 500 shares of £20 each; of which 10s, per share shall be paid as a deposit on application, £1 on allotament, £4 when machinery is procured, and the remainder as required in calls of £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months, or as shall hereafter be arranged.

A large portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and as soon as the remaining shares are apportioned, a meeting will be called to adopt rules, appoint directors, &c. Applications for shares to be made before the 12th of May next, to A. T. Romerrs, &c., Mold, the solicitor of the company, or Mr. Jours Romerrs, Mount Pleasant Mine, Mold, secretary pro term; and the deposits (as above) to be paid into the London and Westminster Bank, London; the Union Bank, Mold, or at the last-named bank.

N.B. For forms of applications for shares apply (post paid) to the secretary.

RIBDEN MINES-IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

RIBDEN MINES—IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—

Cheadle, April 23, 1862.

Sir.—For the information of distant shareholders in the Ribden Mine, I enclose copy of a recent correspondence, for insertion in next week's Journal. The registered office of the company is now at 16, Wardwick, Derby, and Mr. W. C. Watson is the secretary, to whom applications should be immediately addressed by parties desirous of obtaining preference stock. The secretary will afford every information on the subject.

Cheadle, April 14.—You are aware that Capt. James Richards has recently inspected the Ribden Mines, and in his report, dated the 9th inst., referring to the 62 and 70 fm. levels, Capt. Richards says:—"I would strongly recommend you to put (or employ) six men in the back of the 70 fm. level, about 17 fms. west of the engine-shaft, where I broke some very fine specimens of copper ore, from a lode which will pay a good profit for developing, Many hundred tons of ore may be taken from this place, as the ground is all standing whole from this point to the 62 fm. level. Also, employ six men in the stoping of the bottom of the 62 fm. level, on another pipe of ore, further west than the before-mentioned pipe, where a splendid iode is now standing, in very moderate ground—in fact, if there be a full number of men put to bear upon these two pipes of ore it will amply pay the cost of the mine." You will doubtless recollect, when you inspected and reported on Ribden last summer, whether you noticed particularly, or at all, the points of interest to the shareholders alluded to by Capt. Richards in his very recent report; and, if so, may I be allowed te ask you whether you consider, having regard to the efficient management of the mine generally, the ore ground from which Capt. Richards ascerts now "many hundred tons of ore may be taken," might have been stoped away to advantage and profit in the meantime; or, if you are of a contrary opinion, will you be so good as to favour me with your reasons for thinking so?

EDWD. DANIEL.

so good as to twour me with your reasons for tailking sor.

Stanton on Hise Heath, April 16.—Your favour of the 14th Inst. has just reached me. As regards my views respecting Ribden Mine, when I last inspected this mine there was a large rib of splendid malachite black and brown copper ore, of nearly 12 in. wide, from the 62 to the 70, in the level going west, which I then reported on, which was the commencement of a large pipe of ore dipping west, and must fall in with other pipes into the junction lying on the west of Gilbert's shaft. I have no doubt that ore might have been stoped away to great advantage to the company, and would have much more than paid the working cost of the mine. I have no doubt several hundred tons of ore are now standing ready to be taken away. And with anything like fair management that mine should have been making good profits long, long ago. There is any quantity of metal there, above and below. As I have told the company before, they should sink, drive, and stope. It is a most valuable property, and if honestly managed will pay enormous profits.

will pay enormous profits.

THE GILVACH COAL COMPANY (LIMITED),
ABERDARE-MERTHYR DISTRICT, CARDIFF, GLAMORGANSHIRE.
Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, whereby the liability of each sharelocation of the profit o

FRANCIS FORD, E24, London Agent for the Engineer Percentings, bill.
CHARLES HOGHTON, Esq., 61, Westbourne Park-villas, Bayswater.
S. LIPSCOMB SECKHAM, Esq., Carlton Lodge, Oxford.
F. R. DE LA TREHONNAIS, Esq., Oak Villas, Norwood.
C. F. S. WORDSWORTH, Esq., Cranford Lodge, Dartford.
BANKEDS—The London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
ADDITOR—F. Maynard, Esq., Public Accountant, 19, Bread-street, E.C.
BROKEDS—Messrs. Lind and Rickard, 3, Bank Chambers, Lothoury; Messrs. R. Massey and Son, Birmingham.
Solicitors—Messrs. Tucker and New, 25, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street,
SECRETARY—Mr. William P. Belliss.
OFFICES,—10, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET.

SECRETARY—Mr. William P. Belliss.

OFFICES,—10, LAWRENCE POUNTEST LANE, CANNON STREET.
This company is formed for the purpose of working the coal, ironstone, and fire-clay under the Gilvach Farm, situate in the Aberdare-Merthyr district, Glamorganshire.
The property has been secured on very advantageous terms, under a lease for 60 years, at low royalties. It is within 1000 yards of the terminus of the Eiy Valley Railway: a wayleave over the intervening property has been secured. The railway communication is thus complete to the port of Cardiff, distant only 17 miles.

Mr. Arthur Owen Davies, the eminent mining engineer of Newport, says:—"A peculiar advantage presents itself for the establishment at Gilvach of a first class collery, with a comparatively trifuing outlay. Some of the principal coal seams lie high and dry, with their outrops covered only by a few feet of soil. The total quantity of the coal wile exceed 20,00,000 tons, two-fits of which can be worked by day or free drainage levels and shallow pits. The No. 2 vein has been already won on the property by day level. For hardness it is not excelled by any shipped at Cardiff. It is eminently adapted for house, gas, and from manufacturing purposes. This seam alone will produce 1,000,000%, tons, which is equal to a daily output of 100 tons for 50 years. The eciebrate No. 3 coal, worked in the neighbourhood by the Great Western Railway Company for their locomotive engines, may also be won on this property by a day level. A pit of only 40 fms. will win the famous Abergorky steam coal, which is equal to the best coal in Wales for marine engine purposes. Gilvach is one of the most eligible properties in South Wales for mining enterprise. It contains all the elements requisite to insure commercial success.' The estimate of profit which accompanies Mr. Davies's report shows a not treturn on the capital exceeding 25 per cent, per annum.

A detailed prospectus, with plan and section, and a copp in extense of the elaborate

A detailed prospectus, with plan and section, and a copy in extenso of the elaborate report of Mr. Davies, can be had on application at the brokers, the solicitors, and at the corrections of the calculations of the calculations of the calculations of the calculations of the calculations.

mpany's offices. All applications for shares must be preceded by a payment to the company at their makers of δs , per share on every share applied for in part payment of the deposit thereon.

All applications for shares must be preceded by a payment of the deposit thereon.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, March 26, 1862. Subscription, £1 is, annually. Price 6d, stamped.

R A 1 L W A Y S A N D M I N E S,
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent, per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information. The capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5a, the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our pointon, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Massas. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS

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THE BOSWORTHEN TIN MINING COMPANY, SANCREED, CORNWALL.
Capital 210,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.
—Tuffiell Southgate, Esq., 7, King's Bucch Walk, Temple.
SECRETANN—M. Thomas Revett.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,-70, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This mine is situate in the parish of Sancreed, in the county of Cornwall, adjoining the celebrated and productive mineral district of St. Just, and in close proximity to Balleawidden, Botaliack, Levant, Wheal Owies, Bosecan, Carnyorth, and Spearne Mines, which have paid upwards of £315/00 in dividends.

The sett is extensive (about 400 fms. on the course of the lode), and known to contain seven rich in lodes, besides four cannet rolois and branches of tim.

A new lease has been granted to the present company, for 21 years, at the very moderate royalty of 1-20th and 1-24th, after an engine abail have been put to work.

Upwards of £5000 have been aiready expended in developing this mine, and large returns can be immediately made upon the erection of a steam-engine and stamps, which will be done forthwith.

will be done forthwith.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

Resides the tin discovered in the adit levels, we would state the engine-shaft is sunk about 24 fms. below the adit, in tin ground; if we had a steam-engine erected, with 32 stamp heads attached, there is not the least doubt of our returning 10 tons of black tin per month, worth £85 per ton, making £850; cost of making the same marketable (say), £650, thus leaving a profit of £200 per month, and we think would give more.

JOHN CARTHEW, THOMAS HARVEY.

Applications for the few remaining shares may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 70, King William-street, London, E.C.

THE BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY

THE BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Acis, 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each
shareholder is limited to the amount subscribed.
Duce, 1-16th. Term, 21 years.
Capital £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 cach.

Deposit, 10s.; subsequent calls not to exceed 10s. a share, at intervals of not less than
three months.

H. W. ABBOTT, £3q., 12, York-buildings, Adelphi,
JOHN JENKINS, £4q., the Eims, Epsom.
JOS. FRANK STACE, £3q., 48, Addison-road, W.
J. ELLIOT SQUARE, £3q., Gresham House, London.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—National Bank.
PUBLIC AUDITON—P. Stace, £3q., 15, Queen-street, Cheapside.
SECRETARY—Hume Homan, £3q.

OFFICE,—193, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICE,-193, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This mine is held for 21 years, at 1-16th dues, and is in the centre of the mountain lime of Burren, in the county of Clare. A large sum of money has been expended in developing the resources of this immense sett, and the locks, which have been opened on the back for about a mile within the sett, contain very large quantities of lead and calamine, to raise and return which capital is now required. The property has been purchased for 2000 fully paid up shares.

The subjoined reports of Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., Captain Nicholas Ennor, Captain James Barratt, and Captain Patrick Ridlerrender further description in the prosectus unnecessary.

Section summers.

**REPORT OF FAXA HOPELES, EAG., C.R., F.G.S., C.R., T.G.S., And C.R., T.G., T.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of VAWDREY v. SULLIVAN AND OTHERS.

IN RE GURLYN MINE.

O BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the
above-mentioned Cause, and dated respectively the 11th day of January and the
7th day of February last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Traro, on
Wednesday, the 30th day of April inst. at Twelve c'oleck at noon precisely, the remaining
30 (5000ths) SHARES of the defendant James Sullivan.
20 (5000ths) SHARES of the defendant William Bishop; and
40 (5000ths) SHARES of the defendant William Order SHARES of the defendant William Cock Vivian and Joseph Reynolds the
younger.

younger.
Of and in the said MINE.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for Grylls, Hill, and Hill, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Heiston).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 23, 1862.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY, and in the MATTER of the JOINTSTOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1895, 1897, and 1838.—TO BE SOLD, by direction of the provisional official liquidator of the said company, with the sanction of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINES, situate in the parish of Sithney, near Helston, in the county of Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, 1.—ALL the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in the said NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINES, which mines adjoin and are situate to the east of the celebrated Great Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal mines; and 2.—Either together, or in lois, the UNDERMENTIONED MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz. :—a very superior 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with two boilers, about 21 tons; balance-bob, capstan and shears, about 30-ewts, or ope, and horse-whim and shaft tackle. A 30-in. cylinder POUBLE ACTING ROTARY STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, about 18 tons, two fly-wheels, and 16 head stamps attached, capstan and shears, balance-bob, and 85 fms. of horizontariosis; 130 fms. of from 7 to 13-in. pumps, with pitwork, complete; 80 fms. 6-in. white fall rope, two lifting-jacks, 3 large iron shleve blocks, 230 fms. whim chain, 80 fms. iron stave ladders, 1 air-machine, 110 fms. air-pipes, 1 tram-wagon, about 32 cwts. of tram Iron, 2 horse-whim kibbles, 38 pairs spitch-in. strapping plates, 35 pairs carriage wheels, 166 fms. wood rods, 1 bulance-bob, 1 horse-whita shaft and tackle, 30 fms. 10-in. launders and 70 fms. 9-in. launders, trianglo with leading block, 4 buddles and 2 frames, 7 kioves, 30 machine frames and sheds, 2 buddles and shed, capstan rope about 20 cwts., 243 10-in. cartridges, 350 8-in. ditto, double winch, 2 fron water barrels, screwing stocks and tools, 9 taps, 3 smiths bellows, crance, 2 forge cranes, 2 anvils, scales and weights, smiths' tools, 4 stamp heads with lifts, 8 prongs and brasses, carpenters' bench

243 10-in. cartridges, 350 8-in. ditto, double winch, 2 Iron water barrels, screwing stocks and tools, 9 taps, 3 smiths' bellows, crane, 2 forge cranes, 2 anvils, scales and weights, smiths' tools, 4 stamp heads with lifts, 6 prongs and brasses, carpenters' benches, grinding stone, horse-whim, mathematical instruments, dial and chain, account-house furniture, and other miscellances effects in general use in mines, further particulars of which will appear in hand bills.

The mines may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. Bellingham, in charge thereof, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Joseph Terror, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. Joseph Roberts, hayle, the Provisional Official Liquidator of the said company, or to Mr. Joseph Roberts, solicitor, Truro, agent for Messrs. Marchant and Pead, solicitors, 30, Great Goorge-street, Westminster.

Dated, April 23, 1862.

GLAMORGANSHIRE--VALE OF NEATH AND ELSEWHERE.

IMPORTANT SALE of EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES MINERALS, being a portion of the YNISARWED PROPERTY, near to the ship ports of BRITON FEIRY and SWANSEA, and within seven hours of London by

MR. THOMAS THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously sold by private southers) M. Into MAAS with the control of the green, and the green, or which notice will be given), on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1862, at the Castie Hotel, Neath, at Three o'clock precisely, the YNISARWED DEMESNE LANDS and adjoining FARMS. One of the best properties in the Vale of Neath, so celebrated for beautiful scenery, extending the whole breadth of the valley, and up the hill side. One Lot. About 800 acres in a ring fence, forming a block of land nearly one mile and a half in length, and a mile in width, bounded by the River Neath. A trout sewin and salmon river, in which there is a fishery. Situate five miles from Neath, only eight from the seaboard and Briton Ferry, thirteen from Swanses, and about one mile from the Reseiven station of the Vale of Neath Reliway.

hirteen from Swanses, and about one little fretility, and good arable, meadow, and fret fretility, and good arable, meadow, and asture land, with over 100 acres of wood, forming excellent covers. There is a modern saidence, and excellent stabiling, out offices and farm buildings.

The property commands magnificent views, and offers, either as a residence or an investment, advantages as to scenery, and in an agricultural and mineral point of view,

veatment, advantages as to accorry, and in an agreement and advantages as to accorry, and in an agreement arrange combined.

With the MINERALS, consisting of a COLLIERY, out on an old lease, which will extend the considerable increase in the royalties; and VALUABLE SEAMS of STEAM and OTHER COAL (recently come into hand), in effect inexhaustible, being estimated to yield over 23,000,000 tons (nett), all within workable depth. A considerable portion being above level, crops out on the property. Some of these seams (two particularly) having rock, roofs, and good floors, require virtually no timber, and being worked by level and to the rise may be worked with an almost nomingal capital.

Some of these seams (two particularly) having rock, roofs, and good floors, require virtually no timber, and being worked by level and to the rise may be worked with an almost nominal capital.

The minerals being in hand, may at once be turned to account. The Neath Canal, giving water communication to the shipping ports of Briton Ferry and Swanses, runs through the property; and the Vale of Neath Ratiway, with which a junction may readily be made, passes within 50 yards of it.

The other lots comprise THREE FARMS (One Lot), 231 A. 3 R. 31 P., with right or common attached, a very improvable property, cleven miles from Swanses, and within three miles of stations on two railways. A capital road, passing through the property, connects it with those stations, and with Swanses and all parts.

Also, GLYNCOCH FARM, 54 A. 2 R. 18 P., abounding in game, being in the midst of preserves, upon which there are about 26 acres of timber, excellent covers. Good fishing in the neighbourhood. Situate within seven miles of Swanses, and three of a railway station. The Swanses and Carmarthen turnipke-road passes within half a mile.

ILETTYMAUR, a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, three miles from Neath, and other property, with the MINERALS, consisting of VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL and DEPOSITS of IRON ORE.

Apply for printed particulars, or to purchase by private contract, to Messrs. Davies and Bernard, solicitors, Wells; B. Hooper, Eq., solicitor, Torquay; W. M. WILEINSON, Eq., solicitor, V. Lincoln's Inn-fields; A. Cutherison, Eq., solicitor, Next, to the auctioneer, Neath; or to Mr. L. Grifffents, Particulars, or closery of the property.

CHRISTOW, NEAR EXETER, DEVON.

CHRISTOW, NEAR EXETER, DEVON.
IMPORTANT SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, AT WHEAL
EXMOUTH MINE.

EXMOUTH MINE.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON have the honour to announce that they have received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April inst., and following day, the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY on the said MINE, which is in exceilent condition, and worthy the attention of mine agents and others. The machinery consists of—ONE 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ERGINE, 12 ft. stroke, equal beam, with TWO BOILERS, of 12 tons each, furnished new to the company.

ONE 22 in. WHIM ERGINE, 9 ft. stroke in and 7 ft. out, with 10 ton BOILER, also furnished new to the company.

ONE 22 in. HORIZONTAL STAMPING ENGINE, with brass linings, brass air pump and bucket, with 8 ton BOILER. This engine is in excellent condition.

ONE 22 in. CRUSHER ENGINE, with crusher attached, and 10 ton BOILER. 1 steam capetan.

13 ftms. of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ and 1 in. proof chain.

73 17 in., 15 in., and 14 in. pumps.
11 9 in. pumps.
21 4 in. pole cases, stuffing box, glands and poles to match, for 12 ft. stroke.
2 15 in. H pieces.
2 15 in. top doors.
2 14 in. doorpieces.
2 15 in. windbores.
3 14 in. windbores.
2 14 in. working barrel, 14 ft. long each.
1 8 in. working barrel, 14 ft. long.
1 12 in. working barrel, 12 ft. long.
1 11 in. working barrel, 14 ft. long.
2 14 tons of bridge and other tram iron.
Several tons of flauge pins, rod pins, and staples.

ONE 22 in. CRUSHER ENGINE, with crusher attached, and 10 ton BOILER.

1 steam capstant.
2 stamp axies, with 18 stamp heads.
Water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2 ft. broast, with axie, and 12 stamp heads.
Water-wheel, 20 ft. diameter, 1 ft. 6 in. breast, with several smaller wheels.
Shears, 60 ft.
Baiance bob, with iron beam.
80 fms. of Iron stave ladders.
100 fms. of 6 in. flat whim rope,
40 pairs of strapping plates.
40 fms. of 14 in. main rods.
10 fms. of 9 in. main rods.
11 fms. of 9 in. main rods.
12 fms. of 9 in. main rods.
13 mood tram wagons.
Together with dressing sheds, floors, and tools, all the articles of smiths' shop, sun lots of timber, iron, &cc.
The whole will be fully described in catalogues, which may be obtained at the of the anciencers. Paris-street Exeter: or of Capt. J. P. Nicholas.

The whole with petuly described in Caladagues, which may be obtained at the onlice of the auctioneers, Paris-street, Excher; or of Capt. J. P. Nicholls, on the mine, on and after Salurday, the 19th inst.

Refreshments at Eleven c'clock. The sale to commence each day at Twelve punctually.—Dated Paris-street, Excher, April 9, 1862.

WHEAL CHRISTOPHER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 14th May next, all the MACHINERY and PLANT in the above MINE, consisting of—
ONE 24 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, nearly new.
ONE 25 in. STAMPING and PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 10 and 10 tons, in good condition.

ONE 28 in, STAMPING and PUMPING ERGINE, with TWO BOILLERS, 10 and 2 tons, in good condition. Iron and wood stamps axios and stamps, 2 capstans and shears, about 100 fms. of 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 in, numps, plunger poics, working barrels, &c.; 40 fms. of 8 in. wood rods, with plates and boits, balance bobs, 3 horse whims, ½ in. and ½ in. whim chain, 100 fms. of 1½ wire rope, from save ladders, with all the other necessary plant; timber in sheds, carpenters and smiths' tools, count-house furniture, &c.

The whole will be fully described in catalogues, ready for delivery one week prior to the saic, on application to the auctioneers.

Refreshments at Eleven, as the sale will commence at Twelve o'clock to the minute.

Paris. street. Exeter. April 23, 1862.

Refreshments at Eleven, as the sale will commence at Twelve o'clock to the minute. Paris-street, Exeter, April 23, 1862.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE. LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. JACKSON, NEALE, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, at the Westgate Hotel, Newport, Monmouthshire, on Monday, May 12th, 1852, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, A capital LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, in good working order, suited to a narrow gauge railway, a six-wheel coupled, saddletank engine, about 19 tons weight, cylinders 15 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke, wheels 3 ft. 6 in. diameter, fitted with one pump in addition to one of Gifford's patent injectors, cylinders, pistons, and valves, now large copper fire-box, and 120 brass tubes, all good.

The engine is at Mr. Marshall's shed, at Bassaleg, near Newport, and can be seen at any time after Monday, the 5th May, by application to Mr. Thomas Davies, engineer, at Bassaleg.

r particulars, apply to Messrs. M. Brittan and Sons, solicitors, or the auc Bristol.—April 24, 1862.

SALE BY MR. JAMES GAWN, COLLIERY FOR SALE

M. SAMES GAWN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION STATEMENT OF THE STAT MR. JAMES GAWN WILL SELL, BY AUCTH

ley, 4 ft. thick.

The workings in that vein are capable of producing 50 tons aday, soins been sunk, by which another vein of coal, supposed to be the Hafois suit has been discovered, and may be opened and worked at a small expension. The colliery adjoins the Ely Valley Hallway, and has a siding coming. The colliery is held under an agreement for a lease for a term of 69 and 1st of June, 1860, at a dead rent of £150 per annum, and a raysity \$2520 lbs. for coal.

The plant at the collicry (an inventory of which will be produced at taken at a valuation.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, Cardiff; or to Mann of James, solicitors, Merthyr Tydvil.—Merthyr Tydvil, April 3, 1862.

BUDNICK CONSOLS MINE, PERRANZABU
WATER WHEELS, STAMPS, TIN HALVANS, &c., TO RESOLS, STAMPS, TIN HALVANS, &c., TO RESOLS, FOR STAMPS, TIN HALVANS, &c., TO RESOLS FOR STAMPS, TIN HALVANS, &c., TO RESOLVE FOR STAMPS, TIN HOLD AND STAMPS, AND STAMPS, TO RESOLVE FOR STAMPS, AND STAMPS, STAMPS, AND STAMPS, A

whom tenders are to be denvered, at the value of the May, 1862.

N.B.—The adventurers do not bind themselves to accept the high

HENNOCK COPPER, TIN, AND IRON LODE BE LET, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, from Lady-day last, size LODES, with indications of copper and tin lodes, on part of HIGHER ENG TATE.—For viewing the same, and further information, apply to Mr. Gang MAN, Hennock Village, Devon.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Dimens of SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Dimens GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) JIM ZINC SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH it questions to the Company of the Company is the only one of magina the House of Calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magina in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those when the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those when the Company is the only one of magina the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those which is the Company is the Company of the Company is the Order of the Company of the Company of the Company is the Company of the Compan

Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CAE HOWEL SLATE and Wide PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CAE HOWEL SLATE and SLAB III PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CAE HOWEL SLATE and SLAB III which is situated within six miles of the shipping port of Canarra, its vale of Bettwa Garmon, and consists of about 15 acres, the whole state fraversed by a handsome bed of slate and slabs, of a fine green colour. Audictity of homes might also be easily manufactured on the property. The six made by the owner have satisfactorily proved the value of the propert, is of water for working machinery can be obtained, the property being bounds by the Cwellyn River, and within a quarter of a mile of Cwellyn Laks, and beautiful lakes in Wales, and celebrated for its charfish, &c.—Furthe paids be obtained of, and offers will be received by, Mr. B. Owen, quarry and, Bethesda, near Bangor.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the KIDW TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the KIDTL
FIRE-BRICK WORKS, CARMARTHENSHIRE. In consequenciation
of the late proprietor, the above VALUABLE FIRE-BRICK WORKS is an iff
FOIR SALE by the executrix. It is now doing a large and profitable homist
rade, manufacturing two kinds of fire-bricks, whose quality is equal, if notice
any made in South Wales, in proof of which testimonials can be given from its
copper smelting firms in this neighbourhood. It is most advantageout/size
the South Wales Railway, from which a branch line runs into the work, and
within a few hundred yards of the Kidwelly Harbour, where vessels can be a
rying 150 tons.

The mines produce three kinds of clay, and are capable of yielding multal
ply. These are held under leases for unexpired terms of 17 and 59 sen med
at a nominal sleeping rent, with very low royalty, and is capable of grat fast
lopment.

it a nominal sleeping rent, with very 10W 10yany, and there and fruit pulsa A comfortable detached dwelling-house, with large kitchen and fruit pulsa lacer field within three minutes walk of the works and station, may also has very low annual rental. The works and house are situated about a quantum from the little picturesque town of Kidwelly.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. F. Edwards, Brick Works, Kidwelly Thomas Attwood, Esq., solicitor, Swanses.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, as U.S.

PARM, consisting of FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES 418
PASTURE, and MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in the celebrated SLATE
DISTRICT of FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES. A large portion of the post
tains SLATE VEINS, which it is confidently believed are very rid air
There is on the land a MINE that was slightly worked many yan aga styleided excellent LEAD; and, if it were properly opened, there is carry assilieve that it would turn out most remunerative. The farm is surrousidity
grousing preserves of Col. Ponnant. There are three beaufical lakes a libra covering 39 acressor of ground, with most productive troat streams, and then had dant supply of water for the use of the machinery requisite to work the sail lead mines.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Lewis, Mesers. McMil age
33, Moorgate-street, E.C.

FOR SALE, a 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, 5 ft. wist, a quantity of launders and stands. Also, a first-rate CORNISH CRUSIER, 6 in. rolls, made on the best principle, and with wrought-iron spindis.—Pagas be had by application to Messrs. Nicholla, Williams, and Co., Belief last Tavistock.

FOR SALE, a WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter and 9 ft. with cylindrical axle, gudgeons turned, saddles, brasses, societis, and collecte.—Apply to Mr. WM. MATHEWS, engineer, Tavistock.

CENTLEMEN DESIROUS of EXTENDING the BUSING FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE may be APPOINTED AGENTS, data representation of private, by addressing letters to "No. 1150," City diseased Argyle-street, Glasgow.

AS S A Y S O F O R E S A N D M E T ASSAYERS to the Bank of England and Anglo-Mexican Missly, 74, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

CORNISH BORER STEEL—Upwards of ONE HUNG AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the Mines of the Steel with the STEEL, and the Mines of the Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

CYANOGEN STEEL, CAST STEEL, SHEAR STEEL IMPROVED FOREST L BLISTER STEEL supplied to order by MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestrain.

CORE A STEEL ST CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINE

of SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANULLIM
IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNELLING, &c., is prairied through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of in. reformers are superfixed by the superfixed properties of the superfix

Applications to be addressed to Mr. Gronge T. Curtis (100 seissisteet, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a many control of the control of the cost of t

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND WATER POWE.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND WITH COMPLETE SOME PROPERTY OF THE SAME PROPERTY OF

BEDFORD IRONWOKS, TAVISTOCK. BEBFURD IRONWORD, TAYISTOR.

BLIS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD of the control of the

LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER, EVER, WEST GORTON WORRS, MANCHESTER INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER of the TUBING, for VENTILATING SHAFTS and EXPLORING DRIFTS. PROVED BRATTICE and DOOR-CLOTH IN ANY WIDTH, for AIR COURSES IN MINES.

The Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

TON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING CRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E., their agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

TO COAL OWNERS AND CORE BURKERS.

K W O R T H'S PATENT COAL WASHER,

PURFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL

RFURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON.

Pullar and Ferences, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works,

to Mr. Jos. Rider, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE INSEES in the United Kingdom of Prop. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PROUBE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the mame of IM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

TIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, martus for raising water economically, especially le to all kinds of mines, drainage, wells, marine

SILE TO ALL ALMOS OF MILES, DIRLANCE, Whiles, Whiles, architects, the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space her kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this ser by steam-engine or my other motive power, by quick or slow motion, asstatement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, soustrated by use:—
itees from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
fice and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps emmining purposes.

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RS AND (I expand for the ED TURBLES that to all recommendates of post-mitational absorber well adapted for well adapted for

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see water from any depth with the same facility and economy,

see water from any depth with the slightest injury to the apparatus sand

stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube,

saily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention,

pamp can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham

pramp can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham

pramp can be and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company

Britanhead, near Liverpool.

Errs. sole manufacture, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMI

errs. sole manufacture, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMI

Birkanlead, near Liverpool.

#Iten, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP
WE EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
ICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

NVENTORS _All INTENDING PATENTEES should WEE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST, DE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL OMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON. R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

RICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
BONUS MEETING, 1862.
t presented at a meeting held on the 2d January last, for the declaration of a Bonus, showed—

A Bonus, showed of THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, the Bonus showed of THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY, they the spin-genenial period which terminated on the 30th June, 1861, SSURANCES for a total sum of £1,486,370 had been effected, being at £3,150 on those of the previous five years; that OME had increased from £166,500 to £10,6400 per annum; that URANCE FUND had risen from £1,154,276 to £1,422,191; and that a SIOSARY ADDITION to the policies of £275,077 was then made, as ag I the prior division.

BIONARY ADDITION to the policies of Extend was already with the the prior division.

IN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE DIVISION, invertibency addition above named averaged 48 per cent., or varied with the tes from 35 to 89 per cent. on the premiums paid in the five years; and that the ONUS averaged 28 per cent. on the like premiums, being amongst the largest ed by any office.

It explained at length the nature of the investments, and the bases of the calthe results of which, as above shown, are eminently favourable.

wing are among the distinctive features of the society:—

SYSTEM.—On policies for the whole of life, one-half of the annual premium that five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt of ore be said off at any time.

ES FOR TERMS OF YEARS may be effected at rates peculiarly favourable.

D LIVES may be assured at premiums proportioned to the increased risk.

7 SETILEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death
COUNTS AND BALANCE-SHEETS are at all times open to the inspection
of of persons proposing to assure.

frats, forms of proposal, the report above mentioned, and a detailed account addings of the bonns meeting, can be obtained from any of the society's agent GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary.

IT DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in January, 1867, and persone policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division additional share of profits over later assurers.

ERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.
inass of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been
ided with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceided with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceided on under the above title.

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ESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—
MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING,
the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of
tir, the DIVIDEN'S PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORand ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personletter, at his Offices, No. 117, unshiops GATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
dies of the above publication can be obtained.

HOSE OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, rehison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, added a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the flower mine interments.—Mining Journal, at will be found extremely walked.

as will be found extremely valuable.—Observer, as well be found extremely valuable.—Observer, as well as to investors.—Herapath, which the sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investing the state of the

os having capital employed, or who may be desire

the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of ide mining politions which has come under our notice, and contains on than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph, if, Marchison.—Lead Times.

nurchison.—Leeds Times. ish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first import-

when, we haveted, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this next.—fpracch Express.

It is a provided in mining speculations will find this work a latifac.—Warnick Advertiser.

It is a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.

ild, the initing affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators should taily invase the work.—Mosmovih Beacon. work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it at his capital.—Poole Heraid.

seas himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

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a Till be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are consumptions.

is the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an exrnal. rk for the capitalist.—Flockport Advertiser.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT



MESSRS. ALLCHIN AND SON, PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of an IMPROVED STEAM SUPERHEATING APPARATUS, SUITABLE for PORTABLE, LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, and MARINE BOLLERS. Can be appled to old as well as new, EFFECTING a SAVING in FUEL of THIRTY-FIVE to FORTY PER CEST., and a surprising INCREASE in the POWER of the ENGINE, likewise a REDUCTION of TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY PER CENT. in FEED WATER.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a 10 horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE and BOILER, in good working condition. Price, £50. The room is equired, as a larger engine has been supplied.—For particulars, apply to ALLCHIN and on, Globe Engine Works, Northampton.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.

IN STOCK-FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS, ON SALE OR HIRE, AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c — The BEST and CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE is MANUFACTURED by BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwts, upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not a single complicated movement in it, and when indid down will not require repairs for years. A model may be seen a: the Mining Journal office, 28, Fieet-street, London, in the course of a week, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies centering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

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WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.

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which are ADAPTED for both SURFACE and UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.
The cylinder is placed horizontal, which, with winding drum and pumping apparatus,
are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, boited on Memel timber foundation frame. They
are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide pistons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary
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satisfaction.

Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts underta
by the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingd
guaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL BAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all personsengaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address,—EICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

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This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:
Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole,
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PER CENT. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, a SAVING of ONE-FOURTH the COST
is EFFECTED.

EFFECTED.

DAYET BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers not to be induced by interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

TEST OF WIRE-ROPE AT LIVERPOOL.—

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The following, extracted from the Mining Journal of November 10, 1860, shows the relative strength of the different makers' ropes on that occasion. The samples tested were privately purchased some time previously, and spliced for testing by Newall and Co.'s workner. The test took place in the presence of representatives from the manufacturers, reporters for the press, and a large number of gentlemen connected with mining and shipping in Liverpool:—

SIZE OF NOFE TESTED.
3½ inch. 2½ inch.

From this it will be seen that the breaking point of Garnock, Hibby, and Co as on the average 13 per cent, over the guaranteed strain, while those of Hi al Co. were 30 per cent. below it.

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Fiat and round wire-ropes of steel and charcoal iron for mines, inclines, &c., of first quality wire, and highest standard of strength. CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT

Bright Red Dark do.(or brick colour)... Light and dark chocolate ... PATRO

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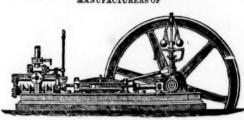
of all descriptions; also
TRUCKS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.,
Lasting twice as long as the best common paints in expos sed situations, being

ctured expressly for external purpo ANY PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the oposition with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary
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IND SCOTLAND. Patterns, also copy of testimonials, will be sent on application to

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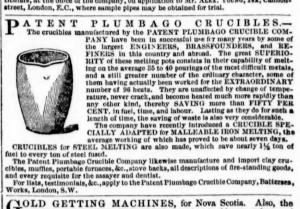


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This process EFFECTUALLY PREVENTS the POISONOUS ACTION OF LEAD
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PIPES,—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the
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GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY,
and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved
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hares.	Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Business. Dividends Per Share. La.	et Paid
1000 /	lerlay Edge (Cheshire) [L.]* 10 0 0 60 7 8 6 0 15 0-Ma	r. 186
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200	rumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 57 10 0 100 55 0 0 2 0 0—Ms	r. 18
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1024	est Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.] 5 0 0 32 33 35 100 11 3 1 0 0—Fe	b. 18
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256	heal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]. 5 00. 6714	r. 18
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128	heal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 0 0 90 2400 10 0 5 0 0—Fe	b. 18
1024	heal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] 1 7 2 . 1414 . 12 14 . 8 10 0 . 0 10 0 At	oril, 18
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	MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.	
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth 1 10 0 30 0 10 0 0 10 0 Mar. 1859	
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]. 8 7 7 4 20 3 0 0 2 6-April, 1859	į.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnos 2 8 10. 34 0 18 0 0 1 6-Sept. 1859	1
	Condurrow(cop.,tin), Camborne 20 0 0 5712 85 0 0 2 0 0 June, 1857	L
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper) 5 16 3. 6 . 314 . 0 10 0. 0 2 6 Feb. 1859	r
	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval 39 2 6 12 16 7 6 1 10 0-Mar. 1857	Г
	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock 2 1 0 14 23s, 25s 0 13 6 0 2 0—Sept. 1857	
	East Falmouth (silid.), Kenwyn, Ken 3 5 0 4 0 7 6 0 2 6-Jan. 1858	L
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan 24 5 0 200 305 0 0 2 10 0-Aug. 1858	ı
	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 2 13 6 0 5 0 0 5 0 July, 1859	ı
	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4 0 0 5 41 9 3 0 2 6-June, 1860	
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.] 49 10 0 16 15 16 23 0 0 1 0 0-July, 1860	1
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	1
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.] 5 1 0 2 1% 216 2 16 0 0 2 6-Nov. 1856	1
2000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington. 4 13 0 34 103. 123 0 6 0 0 2 0-Feb. 1860	L
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man100 0 01200	ı
	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 2 10 0 95 1091 0 0 5 0 0-May, 1860	1
8000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset 3 15 0 1% 2 1 0 0 2 6-May, 1860	ı
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down 50 0 0 35	ı
	Rosewarne United (cop.,tin), Gwinear 19 6 4 21 20 21 33 10 0 1 0 0-Sept. 1860	ı
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 16 0. 12s 8s. 10s 0 10 0. 0 2 6-July, 1857	ı
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell 19 0 0 285 60 0 0 20 0 0-June, 1855	ı
30000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth 2 7 0 56 0 3 6 0 1 0-Feb. 1858	L
0000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion 0 6 0 4% 4 41/4 0 13 6 0 3 0-Mar. 1860	ı
913	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 11 10 0 18 7 0 0 0 10 0—Sept. 1860	1
30000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 13 6 4 0 5 9 0 1 0-July, 1858	1
200	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0 60 45 0 0 1 0 0-May, 1860	1
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth 16 15 0 34 33 1 9 0 10 0-April, 1857	1
F000	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe 2 4 0 35 34 36 1 12 0 0 7 6-Nov. 1859	1
3000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 4 16 6 \$4 14 % 0 18 6 0 2 0-July, 1860	1
100	Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 16 13 0 8 0 10 0 0 10 0 May, 1860	1
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant 36 2 6 440 280 5 0 7 0 0-June, 1860	1
1033	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear. 13 26 5 10 26 0 76-Jan. 1854	1

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia. 5	0 0	110xd		280	0 0.	. 5	0 0—Dec.	1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.E.] 40	0 0	34					0-Jan.	1862
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.] 16	0 0						5 0-Jan.	1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] 10	0 0	10						
20000				**		per			
	English and Australian [S.E.] 5		334		1	7 6	. 0	6-Feb.	1862
	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia[S.E.]20	0 0						0 0-June,	1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.] 1	0 0		1%	-			0-Mar.	
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.] 3	0 0		7 31/					
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100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1	0 0	11/4	1	0	5 6.	. 0	1 6-Jan.	1862
33000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 15								
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20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.] 1	0 0	114		0	2 0.	. 0	2 0-June.	. 1860

FOREIGN MINES.

	FOREIGN	MINES	WITH	DIVIDENDS	IN	ABEYANCE.	
000	Alten and Quæna	ngenUni.(cop.	(L.£5) 4 10	0 3		4 5 0 0 15 0-Nov. 1853	

		TAT ALLEY A ALAT CAN
10000 Alten and QuænangenUnl.(cop.)[L.£5] 4 10 10000 Gt.Barrier Land,Min.&c.,N.Ze.[L.£5] 4 10 10000 Pontgibaud (alilead), France [S.E.] 20 0 43174 Unit.Mexican(sil.),Mexico[S.E.]Av. 28 5	0 4	4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 1853 15 per cent. —May, 1859 1 0 0 1 0 0—June, 1855 1 16 6 0 4 0—Feb. 1853

	NON-DIVIDEND	FOREIGN	MIN	IES.	
Shares.	Mines.	,	Paid. 1	Last Pr. Bus. done	. Last Call.
20000 A	ustralian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]			11/	O 2010
					Dec 1860
					Jan. 1862
					Feb. 1859
			60		Jan. 1859
					Jan 1961
10000 C	opinpo Smerning Lists Chill accessors	10	0.0	814	Fully paid.
			0.0	1% % 1%	Fully paid.
25000 E	Cast del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]			11/4 78 178	Sept. 1861
20000 E	east Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of N	orway [L. £5] 1	7.6	%	Mar. 1862
			50		.Dec. 1861
				447	July, 1859
					Fully paid.
25000 I	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	************* 9	00	314 . 3 314	Fully paid.
80000 C	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.	£21 [8.E.] 1	50	178 0 378	Mar. 1862
24000 1	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5] Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1]		0.0	3/ 76	Nov. 1861
4000 1	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	Jamaica 9	5 0 0	76 **	Fully paid.
80000 1	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.	£2]	10 0		June, 1860
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L. £1]	0	10 0	76	Dec. 1861
					Jan. 1862
					Mar. 1862
			00.	¥	Fully paid.
			00		Nov. 1858
60000	MOREH BEILDE CODDER OF South Anstralia CY. 2	1112 10 1			Nov. 1861
					Nov. 1861
					Fully noid
					May, 1860
					Fully paid.
					er any para.
					Oct. 1859
					July, 1861
80000	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	**************	1 00 .	. 18a	Fully paid.
45000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [8.]	.]	1 00 -	. 56	
49000	Yudanamutana (copper), South Australia [L.		00.	. 336 3 336	. Fully paid.
				-/4 0 0/8	see and hmar

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

		PROGRESSI	V.E	200	LINE	100		- 1		North Laxey(lo
8	harei	Mines.	Paid.	La	st Pr.	Bus, don	e. Last	Call.	10000 3	N. Levant (tin, North Minera (
4	1000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan. Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	2 18	0	1		Nov.	1860 1861	4000	North Phoenix
K	0000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1	6	114		June,	1859		North Porthilly North Rosewar
1	1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin) 1 Bagtor [L. £2]	5 0	0	134		Mar.	1862	700	N. Roskear(cop
j	1624	Bagtor [L. £2] Baileswidden (tin), St. Just 1	8	I 1	9		Mar.	1862		N.Trelether(sil N.Treskerby (c
۲,	1000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon Bedford Consols (copper)		6	ls6d	34 36	Aug.	1860 1862	6000	N.Wh.Basset (e
1	1000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0	0	114	- 1d	••		5610	North Wheal B North Wheal C
-	5000 7500	Bickerton (copper) [L.] Bickleigh Vale Phonix [L.]	1 0	0	3%		Fully	naid.	6144	N. Wh. Robert,
	200	Billing (lead) II. £301 2	0 0	0	18	17 18	Feb.	1861	4108 1 5900 1	North Wheal To North Wheal V
10	1248	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just[L.] Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	1 0	0	8 ::		Fully	1860	4000	N. Wrey (ld.), 8
1	1280	Boscundle (tin.cp.), St. Austell Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	7 5	0	4		Mar	1862	600	Okel Tor (lead) Old Tolgus Unit
,	160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5	0	10	10- 10-	Dec.	1860	800	Pant-y-Buarth
Ľ	2000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton Brea Con.(tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 4	0	114	10s. 12s.	Mar.	1862	8465 1 12000 1	Pedn-an-drea United
-	5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan, [L.]	2 6	0	378		Feb.	1862	5000 1	Pendeen Consol
-	5120	Bron-Haulog(id.), Denbighsh. 2 Brynambor (id.), Cardi.[L.£5]	2 0	0	31/8		No cal	1.	1000	Pengenna (ld.,
	200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint 2	1 10	0	6		Jan.	1862	200	Penhalis (tin), Pentre Lygan (
-	2000	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint Bryntail, Llanidlees, Montgo.	5 7	0	4		April,	1861	6000	Polhigey Moor (Praed Consols (
1	6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 13	6	1%		Mar.	1862	6400	Prideaux Wood
	4096	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn. Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10	0	4		April,	1860	512	Polbreen (tin), ProsperUni.(tir
	312	Calvadnack, Wendron 1	8 5	0	714		Mar.	1861	11789	Redmoor (cop.,
-	4600	Camborne Consols (copper) 1 Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	8 8	4	8	14 14	Feb.	1862 1862	6000	Releath (tin, co Rhoswydol and
	914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	14 7	0	12%	-/4	. Mur.	1862	3000	Rhyscog (silver
	916	Cardigan Cons. (ecp.), St. Cleer 2 Cardigan Cons. (ld.) [L. £10] Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn 1	5 5	7	9		Oct.	1861	20000	Ribden [L.] [18 River Tamar C
	2080	Carmarthen United	D 0	0	4		Fully	paid.	4096	Rosewarne Con
-	4370	Carn Camborne (copper) Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	1 3	0	34	128. 138	May,	1861 1861		Round Hill (co Scorrier Con.(ti
- 1	8000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead).	2 1	6	21/2		Nov.	1861	10000	Sigford Con. (co
			1 11	7	3		April,	1860	15000	Silver Rake (le Silv. Vein, St. W
2	0000	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap. 2 Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½] Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 10	0	34	34	Mar.	1859	6000	Smith's Wood (
1	2500	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1] Cefn Clicen (lead), Flintshire.	1 7	0	586d		Mar. Feb.	1861 1862	512 100	South Basset (c South Bryn Gv
	2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	1 13	0	2	1% 1%	Mar.	1861	6400	So. Buller & W
	984	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L.£3] Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	9 5	6	15%		Jan. May,	1862 1861		S. Caradon Wh. So. Carn Brea
	0000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0	0	1%		Oct.	1860	6138	S.Condurrow (
	2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]. Collacombe (cop.), Lamerton	5 5		12 ::		Mar.	1862		Sou. Crenver (d South Darren (
5	0000 5000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0	03	1s6d	11/ 11/	Fally	paid.	65000	S. Dev. Iron & (
1	0000		0 10	0	34	-76 -78	June.	1859	6000	S. Ding Dong, S.Dolcoath & C
,	876	Crane (copper), Camborne !	12 0	0	9		Feb.	1862	6000	South Gernick
1	2000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire. Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	0 10		136		No ca	11.		South Gorland South Levant
	2000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £21/6].	1 0	0	is. 6d		Mar.	1861	4000	South Minera
	6000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½], Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes . Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock .	0 11	0	3		Nov.	1858	1024	So. Phonix (co South Tresaves
	0000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. £3]	2 19	0	24		Feb.	1862 1862	4096	South Tresaver S.Wh. Betsy, M
3	1000	Dale, North Staffordahire II. 1	1 0	0	128	1/4 1/8	Fully	paid.	1105	So. Wh. Crofty S. Wh. Ellen (
	2000 4917	Deep Level, Minera [L. £5] Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	3 5	0	11s		Feb.	1862 1861	1000	South Wh. Kit
A	2000	Dev. New Copper Co. 1L, £21	_						6000	S. Wh. Lovell (S. Wh. Margare
	2000 4566	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 17	6	%		Feb.	1862 1862	400	So. Wh. Seton(c
	1000	Devon Wheal Buller (copper) Durlo (tin), Lelant Dulta (tin) [L. £1] Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan.	7 2	0	31/2		Mar.	1862	970	Spearne Cons. St. Aubyn and
	244	Dulta (tin) [L. £1]	77 10		1		Oct.	1861	5208	St. Austell Co.
	-	rast Anreu Conson (copper).	4 2	6	1%	1% 1%	Mar.	1862	6000	St. Ives Wheal St. Just (tin &
	8000 6000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L.£2] E. Budnick and Mount (cop.)	0 15 0 10	0	78		Nov.	1861 1861	640	Stamp Office (I Stencoose and A
	0000	East Carn Brea(cop.) Redruth	3 11	0	131/4	12%123	L.Oct.	1861	920	Stray Park (co Tavy Con. (cor
	6000	East Crinnis and South Par East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	2 11	6	134.		Sept.	1861 1862	8000	Tavy Con. (cog Tees Side (id.)
	4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (con.)	1 1	6	9	11/ 15/	April	, 1862	6000	Tolcarne (cop.
	4000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 13	0	338	12 34	Feb.	1862 . 1862	2000	Treffry Console Trefulack Uni.
,	01.40	East Jane (silid.), Cardinham	-		3				R000	Treloweth (cor
•	8000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1] E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.].	0 5	0	214		May,	1861	1024	Trencrom (tin Tresellyn and
	*000	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lei. E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	2 8	4	14.		Mar.	1862 1860	8000	Tretoll (copper
	P000	E. Rosewarne (cp.,tin), Gwin.	2 13	0	26s	25s. 26	sJan.	1862	4096	Trevenen and Treweatha (sil
	5610 256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0 6	0	98		Feb.	1862 1862	2048	Treworlis (tin
	1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennan.	7 14	7	2		Sept.	1861	3000	Tyne Head (id.
ď	1190	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth. E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 12	0	2%		April	, 1862	1024	Typewydd(sil. Tyringham Co
	4000	E. Wh. Ellen (silid.), St. Ive E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.] Exmouth (silid.), Christow.	7 10	0	3 %	314 396	Apri	1862	6190	United Mines
	5700	Exmouth (silid.), Christow.	5 19	0	1%.		Nov.	1861	3000	Waenlas(ld.), Watermouth
			1 7	6	214.	:	Nov.	1860 1861	4000 3000	Wenthor Lt. a
	6000	Fursdon(cp.),Okeham.[L.30s.] Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 10	0	-	•	Mar. Feb.	1862 1862	20000	West Beam [1
	1000	Garden (tin), Morvah Garreg (lead), Flint	4 15	0	1/4		Mar.	1862	100 1218	W.Condurrow
١.	1024	Gawton (copper), Tavistock Gelliffowller (id.), Holywell Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.].	1 14	6	9s 5s. 6d.		Feb.	1862	30000	West Dennign
	6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0	0	4%				4620	W. Great Wor
ľ	#125.7	Gogman (#HVId.) [1900 £125	. 2999	0	2 :		Fully	, 1860	25000	
ı	6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer. Goonzion (copper), St. Neot.	3 (0	1%.	•	July Apri Feb.	1862 1861	6000	W.Polmear(ti
l	3000	Gourock (cop.), Scotld. [L. £2]	1 6	0	. 1 .				1600 256	
	4096	Gourock (cop.), Scotld. [L. £2] Great Brigan (copper) Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	3 17	0	. 3 -	91a 99	Apri	1,1862	6000	W. Silver Ban
١	6000	(Great North Downs (conner)	1 (0	144.		Dec.	1861	1056	
	1010	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfil.	3 10	9	14.		Pec.	1860	\$000	West Tolcarne
1	4700	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfil. Gt. Retallack (silld., blende) Gt. TreguneCon. [40,000 £16,70 Great Treveddoe (copper) Gt. TreguneCon. [40,000 £16,70	00 £3	€ pd.]	. 129, 14		1862	512 5120	West Tolyadd
	6000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14	0	3 :		Aug.		1827	West Trevely
1	512	O Great Treveddoe (copper) O Gt.Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L.£5] O Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.] O Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	14	2			Jan.	1861	4000 512	West Wheal I
1	600	O Great Wheal Baddern (tin) O Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	5 17	0	94.		Feb.	1862	10000	West Wheal J
1	1250	O Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 (0			Fuit	paid.	6000	Wheal Agar (
1	500	0 Grosvenor(ld,)[2500£1pd.,250	0 6s.p	8 11	. %a.	:	Feb.	1862	2048	Wh. Agnes (s
1	863	O Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 18	8 6	98	•	Dec.	1861	1024 5000	Wheal Annie
1	640	0 Hafod (id.), Cardigan [L.£5] 0 Harwood (id.), Durham [L.£1]	0 2	0 0	. %.		Jan.	1862 1861	1000	Wh. Arthur (
1	721	9 Hawkmoor(tin,cop.)Calstock	2 19	6	- 54.		Oct.	1861	18000	Wh. Concord(
1	1000	0 Herward Uni. (ld.), Flint 0 Holmbush 5000 £5 2s. pd., 500	0 5s.p	d.]	10 .	:	Jan.		6000 5120	WheaiCrebor
1	4	0 Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly 0 Keswick (lead), Portinscale .	65 (0 0. 5 6.	80 .	:	Jan.	1862 1862	512	Wh.Damsel(c
l	600	0 Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 10	0	148	.10s. 12	sApri	1, 1862	4000	
1	200	0 Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3 9 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	16	8 0	. 4 .		Feb.	1862	2000	Wheal Falmo
1				0 0.	. 214.		Mar.	1861	5844 5120	Wheal Harrie
1	200	O Llywernog (ld.), Card. [L.]	11	0 0.	13%		Full	1862	6000	Wh. Harris (i
1	50	O Llanfair (silver-lead) [L.] Liywernog (id.), Card. [L. £3 Long Rake (lead), Flint Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	13 (2 0.	. 14 .		Apri	1, 1862	1024 2048	Wheal Hope (
١				-					6000	Wheal Louisa
١	448 2200	0 Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 1	2 0.	98.	. % 1	Mar.	1862 1860	6000	Wh. Norris (t
1	347	5 Michell (lead), Flint	0	26.	. 98		Nov	. 1861	1024	Wh. Pollard (
1	500	0 Molland (cop.), S. Moulton.	2 1	7 0.	. 28		Jan.	, 1861	1000	Wh. Prosper (
1	102 500	4 Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea.	6 1	0 0.	. 6 .		Mar.	1862	240	Wh. Reeth (t
1	940			7 6.	. 214.		Apr	1, 1862	1024	Wheal Sidney
1	640	0 Nether Heath (lead), Dufton.	0 1	0 0.	. 14.		Full	1, 1860	2048	Wh.Sithney
	454	0 N. Crow Hill (Id.), St. Stephen	2	2 6. 4 0.	. 11/4.	•	Jan.	1862	519	Wh. Trannac
	100	New Godolphin	0 1	0 0.			Jan.	1862	6000	Wheal Union
ď	200		0	6 0.	. 34.		Feb.	. 1861	6000	Wh.Unity(co
J	102	4 New Wheal Hender, Crowan,	2 1	0 0.	. 3 .		Jun	1861	1024	Wh. Vyvyan (
		00 New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	9	0 0.		. 80 85	July	, 1861	6406	Wheal Welco
	230		1	2 6. 5 0.	. 1%.		Nov	. 1861	5000	William Bank
	230 250	0 N.Wh. Vaddon(tin), Marazion		0 0.	. 40 .		No	all.	1029	Worvas Down
	230 250 600	00 N.Wh.Vaddon(tin),Marazion 00 Nidderdale(ld.),Yorks.[L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin,ld.), Perranz.	11		3/-				1 0001	
	230 250 600 450 103	00 N.Wh. Vaddon(tin), Marazion 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks. [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin,ld.), Perranz. 00 No. Budnick and West Mount 14 North Buller (cop.). Redruth.	0 21 1	5 0.	. 314.		Feb.	1862		
	230 250 600 450 102 600	00 N.Wh. Vaddon(tin), Marazion 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks. [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin,ld.), Perranz. 00 No. Budnick and West Mount 14 North Buller (cop.). Redruth.	0 21 1	5 0.	314		Feb.	. 1860		
	230 250 600 450 103 600 400 2000	00 N.Wh. Yaddom(tin), Marasion 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks. [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin, id.), Perranz. 104 N. Budnick and West Mount 105 Nort. Buller (cop.), Redruth. 106 Nort. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap 107 North Cornwall (Endellion) 108 North Devon (silid.) [L.£1]	21 1	5 0. 7 6. 5 0. 9 0.	31/4. 2/8. 12s.		Feb.	. 1860 all. 1862		
	230 250 600 450 102 600 400 2000 500	00 N.Wh. Vaddom(tin), Marazion 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks, [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin,id.), Perranz, 100 No. Budnick and West Mount 14 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 15 North Cornwall (Endellion) 16 North Cornwall (Endellion) 17 North Devon (silid.), [L.£1] 10 N. Dollosath (cop.), Camporna	1 1 0 21 1 0 0 2	5 0. 7 6. 5 0. 9 0. 7 6.	31/4. 2/8. 12s.		Feb. Nov No e Feb.	. 1860 all. 1862 1862	8800	British Slate
	230 250 600 450 102 600 400 2000 500 100 250	00 N.Wh. Vaddom(tin), Marazion 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks, [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin, id.), Perranz, 100 No. Budnick and West Mount 14 North Buller (cop.), Redruth, 10 Nort. Clifford (cop.), Gwennay 10 North Cornwall (Endellton) 10 North Devon (silid.) [L.£1] 10 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 10 North Fortescus (copper) 10 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.].	0 21 1 0 21 1 0 2 1 1	5 0. 7 6. 5 0. 9 0. 7 6. 4 0. 6 0.	3 1/4		. Feb. . Nov . Nov . Feb. . Feb. . Oct. . Feb.	. 1860 all. 1862 1861 1862	8800 10000 20000) British Slate) Cricceth, Car) Festiniog Slat
	230 600 450 102 600 400 2000 500 100 250 600	00 N.Wh. Vaddon(tin), Marazio 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks, [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin, id.), Perranz, 100 N. Budnick and West Mount 14 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 16 North Cornwall (Endellion) 16 North Cornwall (Endellion) 17 North Devon (silid.) [L.£1] 10 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 10 North Fortescue (copper) 10 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.], 10 North Great Work, Broage. 10 N. Hafod (sil., id. C.g., L.£2)	0 21 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 13 2 2 1 1 1	5 0. 7 6. 5 0. 9 0. 7 6. 4 0. 6 0. 5 0.	31/4. 27/8 12s. 34. 23/4. 11/4.		Feb. Nov Nov Feb. Oct. Feb. Apr	1860 1862 1862 1861 1862 11, 1862	8800 10000 20000 6000	British Slate Cricceth, Carl Festiniog Slat Glan-y-Pwll, Great Moelw
	230 600 450 102 600 400 2000 500 100 250 600	00 N.Wh. Vaddon(tin), Marazio 00 Nidderdale(id.), Yorks, [L.£1] 00 N. Budnick (tin, id.), Perranz, 100 N. Budnick and West Mount 14 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 16 North Cornwall (Endellion) 16 North Cornwall (Endellion) 17 North Devon (silid.) [L.£1] 10 N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne 10 North Fortescue (copper) 10 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.], 10 North Great Work, Broage. 10 N. Hafod (sil., id. C.g., L.£2)	0 21 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 13 2 2 1 1 1	5 0. 7 6. 5 0. 9 0. 7 6. 4 0. 6 0. 5 0.	31/4. 27/8 12s. 34. 23/4. 11/4.		Feb. Nov No Feb. Oct. Feb. Apr Feb. Dec	1860 1862 1862 1861 1862 1, 1862 1862	8800 10000 20000 6000 10000) British Slate) Cricceth, Carl) Festiniog Slat) Glan-y-Pwil,) Great Moelw,) Llangollen Sl
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